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MEXICO SEEKS RESTORATION OF OIL TRADE

American Companies Ready to Discuss Reasons for Rapid Decline

BUT PUT LABOR LAW AHEAD OF ALL ISSUES

Government Criticizes Alleged Move of Producers to Exploit Other Fields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Oil companies operating in Mexico would be glad to discuss with the Government at any time the reasons why, in their opinion, there has been the great decline in the industry in Mexico as shown by figures furnished to the Subcommittee on Petroleum of the Chamber of Deputies named to hear the oil men's objections to the new proposed labor law.

This is the declaration of Hilary N. Branch, chief legal counsel for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and spokesman for the petroleum group, in discussing the Government's criticism of the petroleum group's recent assertions made in a statement to the subcommittee that world overproduction was not the cause for the depressed condition of Mexican oil.

It is the Government's contention that overproduction in other oil-bearing countries is to blame for this decline, coupled with the storage policy alleged to have been adopted by the leading oil companies toward Mexican petroleum.

Stand on Single Issue

The Government charges that in presenting their case against the labor law, the companies did not give the real reason for the decline, while in the opinion of the oil men the labor law alone is the immediate subject engaging their attention and that of the subcommittee. At any other date the companies will be glad to inform the Government of the nature of the causes which in their judgment are responsible for the existing decrease.

The Government's statement, which is authorized by the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Labor, does not deny the accuracy of the figures furnished by the oil men in their report, but the authorities feel that the American oil companies, because of their proximity to the United States, are reserving Mexican oil for some future date while other fields are exploited, and points out that no control can be exercised by the Government over a situation being developed beyond the reach of Mexico.

Several Factors Involved

The Government appeals to the oil men to co-operate toward revival of the industry, which Mr. Branch, in his reply to the Mexican answer, which shifts the question involved, says has fallen into decadence not because of "a single determining cause, but that several and very diversified factors enter into account; secondly, that the exposition made to the subcommittee had no such purpose, nor was it the occasion to undertake such an analysis; and, lastly, that the oil men were advised that the Secretariats of Industry and Finance, fully realizing the seriousness and complex nature of the problem, were studying it with great equanimity and wealth of figures, and that accordingly the industry was confident that as a result of this conscientious survey measures would be taken to prevent the decline in an industry of such importance to Mexico."

Plea Made to Give Imprisoned Men Useful Occupation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—A plea to put imprisoned men to work in gainful occupations has just been voiced here by Charles Brandon Booth, son of Gen. Ballington Booth, and head of the "Big Brother" movement, at the annual banquet of the Glens Falls Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Booth declared that conditions in the state and federal penitentiaries of the United States are the most degrading and impractical of any prisons in the world and that the wardens are "fettered by a political system which prevents them from carrying out even a semblance of justice."

"What we need and must eventually have," he said, "is a system by which the criminal will be put to work in prison in gainful occupation. The recent uprisings in your state prisons were absolutely justified. In the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, where a riot took place, there are at the present time 3000 men confined in buildings constructed for 1800, whom the officials are obliged to feed on an appropriation made for 1800. No wonder they tried to escape; they were starved.

"I am not trying to lower your opinion of the wardens of our institutions.

"There is not a more capable, efficient group of officials in this country. They strive their utmost to do their duty."

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14
Sporting News—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 16, 17 and 18

FEATURES

Household Arts and Crafts 12
The Home Forum 13
"Praise ye the Lord"
[With French Translation]
Among the Railroads 18
The Dialer's Guide 9
Daily Features 21
Editorials 22

Urgent Appeal for Co-operation Is Premier's Greeting to America

AT THE moment of arrival I greet my hosts. His Majesty has honored me by telegraphing his good wishes for the success of a mission which I feel instinctively is to have benefits far beyond the boundaries of our two countries. The United States and ourselves are really making an appeal by example to all nations to gather round a council board of peace. So that whilst cherishing their historical past and engaging in all the healthy rivalries of genius and skill and work, they will remember the wider unities of a humane civilization. You almost make me afraid by the boundless hospitality you seem to be preparing for me. I hope I shall be equal to your kindness. The problems of armaments are full of hidden difficulties. And a patient working at details in an atmosphere of mutual confidence is required to overcome them, and I crave a judgment from you as generously sympathetic as your welcome is to be generously lavish. When I return and it is all over, I pray that I shall leave behind me some memories which will make it easy for you to think well of Great Britain and be a reason for close co-operation between your country and mine in the great causes of democracy and liberty which inspire the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic

Philip Snowden to Start Inquiry Into Banking System in Britain

Effects of Wall Street Speculation on British Trade Made Investigation Necessary, Labor Convention Is Told—No Intention of State Control of Banks

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIGHTON, Eng.—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered a notable speech on the subject of banking, finance and credit in relation to industry at the Labor Party conference here. He announced a decision to constitute a committee, which would command the confidence of all concerned, to conduct a wide inquiry into all aspects of banking, finance and trade policy, and particularly to try to discover how the relation between these and industry could be improved.

This did not reflect in any way on British banking and finance institutions, which were pre-eminent for soundness and probity, but something was obviously wrong when the orgy of speculation in the United States could dislocate the financial system of Britain and inflict grave suffering on workers in nearly every country. He feared that little effective action could be taken about international co-operation, and hoped that the new international bank under the Young plan might show some way of economizing in the use of, and limiting the necessity for transshipping gold.

It was not practicable to wait for this, however, and the possibility of doing something within British control must be explored in an effort to discover whether human wisdom could devise a means of making finance the servant, not the master, of industry.

To Amend Company Law

He also announced that as soon as the Government is in possession of all the facts and revelations concerning the collapse of the Hatry group of companies, a measure would be submitted to Parliament to amend the company law to strengthen public control for safeguarding the interests of genuine investors. The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, which reflected the widespread concern manifest recently on these matters among all classes.

In his general comments on the international finance situation, Mr. Snowden stressed the necessity of avoiding the expression of dogmatic views having regard to the complexity and obscurity of many factors affecting industry and trade. He defended the action of the Bank of England in raising its rate as the only means of avoiding still more serious consequences of the drain on the British gold reserve, attributable to the recent high rate of interest on call money in the United States, to large borrowings at high rates for German industrial and national reconstruction, and to events in France which were still obscure.

No State Control of Banks

These circumstances had effected a menacing situation in Britain owing to the approach of the period in which heavy payments for imported food and raw materials had to be met. The action of the Bank of England had not been criticized in any quarter in which opinion was informed. Responsibility belonged entirely to the bank, and the British Treasury had no influence in the matter. To critics who suggest assumption of control of the British banking system by the state, he replied that in all countries bank courts alone took decisions whether the banks were state controlled or not.

He also suggested that the constitution of the American Federal Reserve Board had not enabled it to maintain complete control of the market in face of the wave of speculation. He could not express a dogmatic opinion whether the rise in the bank rate would succeed in its object, or have disastrous effects on trade and employment, but he noted that already exchanges moved in favor of Britain and the call rate of interest in the United States had fallen to 7 per cent, indicating a check to speculation. Effect on British funds had been negligible.

British Government credit stood as high as before the rate was raised, and long-term loans and investments were practically unaffected. Despite the last rise to 5½ per cent in February, unemployment had decreased by 200,000, exports had risen. "Facts must be faced," he said, "even if they do not harmonize with our theories."

Snowden Plan for Inquiry Into Banks Well Received

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Mr. Snowden's vigorous defense of the existing monetary system at the Labor conference at Brighton dispatched much uncertainty in commercial circles as to British business prospects under the Labor Government. Sir Walter Raine, president of the autumn meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, in Edinburgh, said: "As long as such men as Mr. Snowden maintain British rights, need we, speaking generally, be unduly apprehensive on account of trade?"

The Financial Times, referring to the inquiry into the banking system, which Mr. Snowden proposes to set up, is equally encouraged. It says: "An inquiry, conducted by a body which, as Mr. Snowden assures us, will command public confidence, is unlikely to arouse any harmful degree of unsettlement. Its labors may, on the contrary, serve one very useful purpose by educating public opinion on the difficulties which have daily to be surmounted."

COURTS MAKING INROADS UPON INACTIVE CASES

Best Record Disclosed in New York District of Attorney Tuttle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, reported to Chief Justice Taft and the Conference of Senior Judges of the United States Circuit Courts gathered in three-day session here, that the percentage of inactive federal cases pending in the Nation's courts had been reduced from 34 to 30 per cent, in one fiscal year.

Mr. Mitchell described the evidence of quicker justice revealed in these figures as "gratifying," but added that he was still far from satisfied with conditions. Cases listed as "inactive" are those in which no move has been made by the local United States Attorney for one year or longer. The detailed figures show that three out of ten of all federal cases now lie dormant for 12 months, or longer. In many districts the average of inactive cases is much higher.

Comparison of Districts

The most spectacular figures submitted by the Attorney-General to the conference related to conditions in New York and Brooklyn. The district of southern New York, which embraces Manhattan, where Charles H. Tuttle is United States Attorney, showed only 6 per cent inactive cases. On the other hand, in the eastern New York district of Brooklyn, where until recently William A. Degroot was United States Attorney, a high average of 64 per cent of inactive cases was recorded.

With only two exceptions, this was the highest record of delays recorded in the Nation in the last fiscal year. Mr. Degroot was recently removed by Mr. Mitchell, despite the former's protestations of efficiency.

The figures show the inactive cases in eastern Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) were 27 per cent; of Massachusetts, 20 per cent; and eastern Illinois (Chicago), 5.5 per cent.

The areas where extraordinary inactivity of Federal cases were reported with the percentage were: Northern Georgia, 58; Southern Georgia, 72; New Jersey, 50; Eastern New York, 63.9; Northern Oklahoma, 56.9, and South Carolina (eastern), 66.5.

In the southern Georgia district the former United States Attorney, William M. Gober, was superseded by W. P. Hughes. The figures reveal more clearly than any formal statement the efforts of the Attorney-General to speed up Federal cases

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

NOT A FEMINIST, SAYS DAUGHTER OF MACDONALD

Miss Ishbel Explains Her Efforts for Peace and Work in Council

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK—While Great Britain's Prime Minister discussed weighty international questions with press representatives in the saloon of the City tug Macom, his daughter Ishbel, a slim, dark-eyed girl with a friendly smile and the poise of an experienced diplomatist, sat in an adjoining cabin and told newspaper women that English women are keenly interested in world peace.

English women, she declared, are actively interested in public affairs although they "haven't had much time yet to show what they can do in parliament." So seriously does she take her own work as a member of the London County Council that she would not have been able to accompany her father to the United States but for the fact that the Council is now in recess, she said.

A trifle graver and more poised than when she came on her first visit to this country with her father 2½ years ago, Miss MacDonald was not in the least confused by the barrage of questions she encountered after being greeted by the Mayor's committee of welcome and turned over for a brief period to the press. Skillfully she stemmed the volume of queries when they came too fast and with friendly glances at the reporters in the rear, inquired whether her answers were audible to everyone in the room.

Snaps Pictures of City

When the interview was terminated by her request to be allowed to go upstairs to see the New York skyline, she stood on the upper deck snapping pictures of the city as the little tug steamed into the harbor, chatting with her father at intervals and posing with him for the photographers.

Her black and white silk dress, lightened by a scarf in which there were touches of buttercup yellow,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Sale of U. S. Ships Criticized in Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The sale of government owned ships by the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation is vigorously criticized by J. R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, in a report on the subject made by him to Congress.

According to Mr. McCarl the vessels were sold to "irresponsible companies who evidently would not or could not meet their obligations under the contract." Such transactions, he asserts, "resulted in losses to the United States."

Mr. McCarl's findings, contained in a report of an audit of the financial affairs of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, recalled the numerous senatorial criticisms in recent years, when it was disposing of the ships. On more than one occasion the Senate or the Senate Commerce Committee took steps to halt the sale of ships on the ground that the proposed price was too low or the terms were unsatisfactory.

Mr. McCarl stresses the failure to obtain satisfactory prices for the ships. He also challenges the corporation's practice of granting terms to the buyers that were not specified in the sale advertisement.

All the transactions assailed by the Comptroller-General transpired during President Coolidge's administration and were put through by a board of his appointees.

It appears from the audit of sales of ships, the report continues, "that in certain cases ships were sold at exceedingly low prices compared with their construction costs . . . and that in some cases one year and more elapsed between the date of sale and the date of making final returns for the proceeds."

Bands Blare for Ramsay MacDonald, but Crowds Evidence Deeper Feeling

Populace Cheers, Paper Clouds Flutter, and There Are All the Usual Manifestations of a New York Welcome—With Something Added

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK—Perhaps it was a symbol of the place he has made for himself in public thought that when James Ramsay MacDonald entered New York's City Hall, Hector Fuller, Mayor Walker's aide, said, simply, to announce his progress down the aisle of the dusky aldermanic chamber, "Ramsay MacDonald." The simplest fashion of announcing the arrival of a man who, a few moments later, showed himself to be of the most lovely simplicity of heart.

It was long after the time set for the arrival of the distinguished visitors at City Hall that the vanguard of motorcycles, the mounted officers with their fluttering pennants and the clitter-clatter of their horses' feet on the paving, and a cheer that unrolled like a tissue ribbon along Broadway told that the Prime Minister of Great Britain was at last in the heart of New York.

A crowd stood with reasonable quiet in the spaces allotted; from the Woolworth Building, and the Transportation Building, and the old Post Office Building, and little two, and three, and four-story shop buildings there streamed slim lines of colored paper; harassed pigeons circled and wheeled before a gathering thickness of paper that turned and twisted and fluttered when flung from windows like a cloud of moths with ivory wings.

Streamers Swirl in the Breeze

A wind from the west caught the streamers and whirled them up the face of the Woolworth Building, or spiraled them away on an oblique line toward the river. The fluttering scraps, the threads of paper, were like those that had been strewn from office buildings all the way up Broadway and from the spaces about Pier A, whence the Prime Minister; his daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald; Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and others of the official party had come.

The distinguished visitors and receiving officials rode in open motorcars; others in sleek closed motors, with the the British and American flags fluttering on their hoods in the fitful sunlight.

A cheer arose as the cavalcade swung from Broadway into the Mall before City Hall, a cheer which grew in volume and which gathered warmth as line after line of close-packed spectators identified the silvery-haired Prime Minister, his top-hat lifted, a smile almost tender softening the finely chiseled mouth.

Grover Whalen, police commissioner of New York, got out of the first automobile; the Prime Minister stood up and bowed before he got down; Sir Esmé followed. A double line of police stood at dressed ranks and before the second car, bearing Miss Ishbel MacDonald and those who escorted her, slid to a standstill, her father, Mr. Whalen and the others were half-way up the steps on the way to the second floor aldermanic chamber where Mayor Walker was waiting.

A band in the Mall, a band in the tower corridor of City Hall, a band in the aldermanic chamber balcony linked playings of "God Save the King" and "Rule Britannia" so that there was a chain of the music of his homeland to welcome the Prime Minister.

"Ramsay MacDonald"

Hector Fuller's announcement was a triumph of keying words to the implications of an arrival. The aldermanic chamber, its ceiling rimmed with a circle of golden light, was brightened by the swaying of flags—the flag of Great Britain, the flag of the United States.

"Ramsay MacDonald," Hector Fuller said, and people stood on chairs and on radiators and looked at the slim figure of the Prime Minister as he walked down the aisle between two lines of police officers who looked at him as closely as any bidden guest.

"I guess this fellow is all right," a patrolman had said on the steps, while the Macom was still coming up the harbor. "I guess he's honest, and he knows his business and he don't like to see people fight."

In the front row, her eyes eloquent with the answer she had found to a question, was a little old lady. She had been the first guest to arrive in the aldermanic chamber, at a few minutes after nine. She had fallen

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Hoover Policies in Latin America Praised in Spain

Chilean Envoy Tells Madrid of Rapprochement Aided by New Attitude

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—"Hands off for everybody"—this, according to Rios Gallardo, is President Hoover's real policy with regard to South America. Señor Gallardo has just come to Spain as a special envoy of the Chilean Government and is the head of the mission sent to celebrate Chilean week at the Seville exhibition.

The new envoy is an enthusiastic admirer of the President, and had long talks with him when, as Foreign Secretary under President Ibañez, he met President Hoover on the trip to South America made just after his election.

Señor Gallardo's statement is expected to produce a distinct effect in Madrid where American policies with regard to South America have been discussed in an atmosphere of suspicion rather than trust. He declares that Europe some day will be surprised at the results of the President's handling of American international questions, based on a policy of rapprochement, absolute equality and complete independence for each individual state. As practical steps toward more intimate understanding, he declared, President Hoover has instituted scholarships for Spanish-American students in universities in the United States. Señor Gallardo said he was delighted to testify to the improved relations of his country with Peru, which, since the signing of the Tacna-Arica treaty, have become most cordial. Indeed his first visitor here was the Peruvian chargé d'affairs in Madrid.

European Places and Personalities

Americans Abroad

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—In the London Observer Philip Kerr comments at some length on the changed position occupied by Britain in the world since the war. He finds the "century of supremacy" of the British definitely ended. "Truly," he says, "it is difficult for a nation led by the rich to keep its place in the Kingdom of Heaven on earth." A highly philosophical reflection that, and one which the United States of America may well take to heart.

For the present position of the United States in world affairs is strikingly reminiscent of that of England 60 years or so ago. Americans now travel "en grand signeur" in all quarters of the world and are respected—and exploited—everywhere as representatives of the richest nation in the world. If the United States has not cared, except at the moment of actual war, to set up a claim to command the sea, she has, none the less, expressed a quiet determination that no other nation shall exercise that command. Financially her loans, public and private, challenge British supremacy in the money markets of the world, and her development of cheap mass production of commodities has enabled her to invade successfully markets which, before the war, were closely held by British, or by German, exporters. Wherever one goes in the world today American tourists, American money and American goods are encountered.

America Co-operates

And more than that! American enterprise and American brains. Both are to be found operating, not infrequently, for the benefit of older and more distressed countries. The Hague Conference, accepting a financial plan worked out by American experts, only put the cap-sheaf on the Dawes plan of American authorship.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

MACDONALD, PEACE ENVOY, REACHES U.S.

First British Prime Minister to Visit America While in Office

EXPECTS TO FIND GOOD-WILL TREASURE

Europe Would Welcome, He Declares, 'Anglo-American Neutral Understanding'

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Expressing confidence so inspired and breath-taking that even the studied language of diplomacy could not dim its radiance, James Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, arrived in the United States to perfect an understanding whereby the two countries "may make an appeal by example to all nations to gather round a council board of peace."

In a statement issued as the tug Macom started up the harbor, the Prime Minister deliberately turned attention away from the Anglo-American naval agreement already arrived at by negotiations between himself and General Dawes, and focused it upon the broader issues of world peace. The world-wide implications of an Anglo-American accord were to him, he made perfectly clear, the most significant facts in his visit to America.

Imagination Aroused

"No subject has so roused the imagination of the continental European nations as has the prospect of Anglo-American co-operation," he said, expanding the cautiously worded statement which he had prepared before he landed. "With expectation and happiness they look forward to a new era of peace. Europe is not afraid of Anglo-American collaboration. Europe is afraid of enmity, not of friendship." Then weighing his words carefully and speaking with the deep sincerity so typical of him, he said:

"An Anglo-American neutral understanding will be welcomed on the Continent above everything else."

The Prime Minister paused in the midst of his hopeful phrases to render heartfelt tribute to Gustav Stresemann. "His passing was a great calamity for his country and for Europe," he said, "but"—and a tender smile crossed his face revealing the memory of friendship and admiration—"Stresemann lived long enough to make his work so well-rooted that it will go on. He was one of the greatest pacificators in European history."

Anglo-American Pledge

Mr. MacDonald assumed that everyone knew the surface facts regarding his mission. How Great Britain and the United States, recognizing that armaments are a chief contributing cause of war, had in 1921-22 pledged themselves to parity in battle fleets, and in 1927 sought to extend this equality to other naval arms, but were blocked by a difference of opinion over cruiser categories. How, after the failure of this conference, it was felt in 1927 and 1928 that Anglo-American relations were on the verge of a serious crisis which must be averted if calamity were not to follow. How certain unofficial Americans and Englishmen—whose full achievements may one day be described adequately—established a liaison between the two governments. How Stanley Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain accepted overtures made to them by President Hoover and the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, and just before he left office Mr. Baldwin suggested settling the compact by a visit to America. How, with the election of the Labor Government, negotiations between General Dawes and Mr. MacDonald proceeded apace and resulted in perfecting a definition of parity consistent with the differing requirements of both countries.

Assuming this background, the Prime Minister sketched in broad lines what Anglo-American accord would mean to the world, and though hemmed in by the conventional phrases of diplomacy, he was not afraid to express the highest expectations.

"Voyage of Exploration"

"Yes," he said, when questioned on the phrase he had used as he sailed out of Southampton, "I am on a voyage of exploration and I expect to find a treasure—a treasure of good will."

All his energies are concentrated on this one matter—the improvement of Anglo-American relations, Mr. MacDonald reiterated when he was asked to discuss other questions, and the Labor Government, he said, believes in doing one thing at a time.

Great Britain's leader and his party arrived in all the glory of early morning in New York harbor. The Berengaria was escorted in by the United States cruisers Memphis and Trenton, brave in gala array, and apparently perfectly contented to face a long and happy life of peaceful service, instead of the bitter rivalry of arms competition, which without the MacDonald visit might have been their fate.

The official tug Macom, bearing some 75 members of a welcoming committee, representatives of all New York's talents and distinction, met the Berengaria at 9 o'clock and took the distinguished guests into harbor.

Fellow Passengers Cheer

As they left the liner's side, countless passengers, who had admired the ease and graciousness of the Prime Minister and his daughter on

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

How Ramsay MacDonald Rose From Lossiemouth Cottage to 10 Downing Street

ADMIRERS FIND HOW FAST DARK HORSE CAN GO

That's What Mr. MacDonald's Friends Asked When He Started 35 Years Ago

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Many years ago J. Ramsay MacDonald was spoken of as the "dark horse" of British public life.

His admirers were not quite sure how fast he could go, what was his staying power, and whether he might be destined to spring a surprise on the country at some point in the long course of politics. He was aiming from the first at a very big thing, and the question was whether it was too big, too uncompromising, too incompatible with tradition.

His goal was not merely to be a Prime Minister, or an international peace-maker, or a social reformer—ambitions which might seem sufficient for any man—but to attain these ends through entirely new means—through the organization of a party which should acknowledge no debt to the traditional parties, but should owe the whole of its power to the organized working classes.

For the past 35 years—with the exception of one short period before the war, when it looked as if he might abandon his separatism, and throw in his lot, like John Burns, with the Liberals—he has been devoted to the work of building up a political Labor Party which should stand upon the organized strength of the trade unions and the ideal of practical Socialism.

Those who declare that Mr. MacDonald's personality is elusive, enigmatic, and even deliberately wrapped in mystery, should remember that he is a new kind of character in politics, and that this kind is the result of forces which he has helped to form.

Sought Something Different

Most young men bent on entering English politics 30 years ago were Conservatives or Liberals. The Labor Party did not exist. But Mr. MacDonald toyed with neither of those parties. He pinned his faith to something different, and waited, with a sometimes rather defiant patience, till the new force was strong enough to carry him, without any previous administrative experience, straight to the first place in the Government.

He was born at Lossiemouth, in Scotland, in 1866, in humble circumstances, and was brought up in a two-roomed cottage by his grandmother. Thanks to the sympathetic dominie at the elementary school he had attended, he was able to continue his education after the school-leaving age as a pupil-teacher.

At 19 he went to London to seek his fortune, and if possible study natural science. For two years he eked out a living by various menial jobs.

He became private secretary to a Liberal Member of Parliament, read books on social philosophy in his leisure time, acquainted himself at first hand with the life of the poor in East London, met politicians, wrote articles for the press, and delivered lectures on moral and social questions.

Already in the middle '90's, this tall, dark, active, restless man, with the big, resonant voice, and fluent, impetuous speech was well known among London Socialists. For the reading of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" had led him to Socialism, and in his early intellectual eagerness he joined the Fabian Society, where Sidney Webb and G. Bernard Shaw were teaching the doctrine of the permeation of the existing system by the gradual introduction of Socialism.

Leaves Fabians in 1900

But Fabianism was too impractical, too doctrinaire for Ramsay MacDonald. He left the society in 1900 when he could not persuade it to join with him in denouncing the Boer War. Some years before he had attached his energies to a very different institution, the Independent Labor Party, founded in 1893, to which he, and his remarkable leader, Keir Hardie, were to give some of the hardest work of their lives.

The object of the Independent Labor Party in Mr. MacDonald's own words, was to "unite all the forces owning Socialism as their goal and inspiration. It rejected abstractions and dogmas, and it appealed directly to the everyday experience of Labor."

Its express aim was to awaken the workers organized in trade unions to the need for political action. The masses engaged in manual work left to themselves, were, as Keir Hardie and Mr. MacDonald saw then, a drifting, chaotic welter of undirected forces.

But they were associated for trade purposes; the unions had funds; a union of unions was coming into being, and might be directed by a single policy. If this vast potential force, with a strong organization and considerable funds, could be used not only for industrial purposes, but for political purposes, might it not prove irresistible?

Why should not Labor enter Parliament, reject alliances with other parties, and accumulate strength till it could reign there with its own majority, and its own Government resting on it?

Has Been His Life Work

To promote this end has been the main life work of Ramsay MacDonald. It brought him all the time into contact with the trade union leaders who associated themselves, first in the London Trades Council, and then in the Trade Union Congress representing all the organized trades of Great Britain. He was actively at work on the Labor Representation Committee in 1900, which led to the formation of a Parliamentary Labor Party, and a substantial Labor representation in the Parliament of 1906, in which he himself first took his seat.

But we must not think of Mr. MacDonald as a trade union leader (which he never was), nor a typical Labor representative. He himself has been regarded by his working class associates as an "intellectual," as a member of the "black-coated class," earning his living by his brains. He had a wider outlook than most of his associates.

The present writer's earliest recollection of Mr. MacDonald goes back to an occasion when he was addressing an audience of workingmen on education, and declaring that he would never wish to intrust power to an uneducated democracy. He was a keen lover of the theater, of pictures, and of nature. The reading of poetry gave him a pleasure. He was interested in the Dominions and colonies. He was always in favor of reduced armaments, and was consistent in pacificism.

Paradox on War Position

He bitterly opposed the Boer War and even in the World War could not bring himself to give support to the national course; and his grave miscalculation at that time made him one of the most unpopular men in England.

His obstinate anti-nationalism had a strange result, which he himself could only dimly—if at all—have foreseen. Though he was a moderate Socialist, who had never believed in the class war, who had never favored the confiscation of property, and was very far from being a Communist, his active, "stop the war" attitude in 1917 led the wilder and more extreme elements in the Labor Party to turn toward him; and it actually was their influence in 1922 which secured his election as party leader.

When this is remembered, it is no wonder that he found difficulties in his first short Premiership in 1924, and that with these wild elements behind him—to which he owed his position—he committed indiscretions which brought down his Government.

But much water has flowed under Westminster Bridge since then. The Labor Party has been sobered by the lessons of the abortive general strike. Mr. MacDonald, as Prime Minister today, has far less reason to feel apprehensive of the few extremists behind him, and he can count upon the support of Liberals, as well as moderate Labor, as long as he follows his natural bent in a policy of social reform at home and peace-making abroad.

What will he make of his splendid opportunity? He is not a person whose plans can easily be divined. To this day he remains somewhat of a riddle, even to his associates, many of whom have been heard to grumble at his "secretiveness."

He is of a different mental make-up from that of the trade union leaders with whom he has been so closely connected. Throughout the whole of his political life he has plowed a lonely furrow, and has learned the expediency of concealing his thoughts and masking his larger plans.

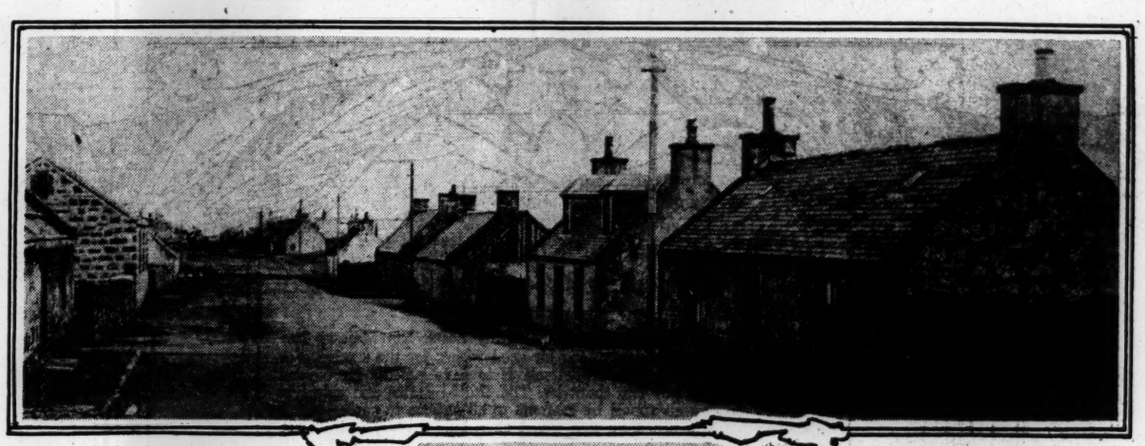
What is there behind these arresting outward characteristics and his more obvious gifts? One can watch his tall, willowy form, his singularly handsome, ascetic face, and his sometimes graceful, often exaggerated, gestures of arms and body; and one can listen to his magnificent speaking voice, which now pours forth passionate or violent invective when he would rouse the crowd, now vibrates with the softer ardor of the idealist when he appeals to its sentiment.

In repose, he is like the statue of a Greek hero. Moving, he is all restlessness and impatience, responding with excessive sensitiveness to every stimulus from without. His face is thoughtful, if not quite intellectual. He is highly strung. He is clever, with a keen eye for dramatic moments, and eager to use the right dramatic gesture. He has a strong vein of Celtic imagination in his makeup, but he is cautious withal, full of reserves, which qualify and appear to give purpose to his impetuous outbursts.

As a negotiator Mr. MacDonald will not let himself be hampered by any artificial conventions. He will endeavor, and will not hide his endeavors, to make direct contacts, not of official with official, but man with man. He is one who likes to win personal successes, but such success is bound up with that of a great cause—the outlawry of war and the checking of senseless armament building.

As an internationalist, he believes that the interests of men in different countries are in essence the same. But he learned a lesson in 1924 and is not likely to forget that his power comes to him from Great Britain.

Landmarks of Habitation in MacDonald Career



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Above—In the Second House at the Right on This Street in Lossiemouth, Scotland, the British Prime Minister Was Born. Lower—"The Hillocks," Home Where Family Dwelt When Mr. MacDonald Was Called to Head British Government.

Steps in Naval Disarmament Traced in Important Dates

June 28, 1919—Treaty of Versailles.

Nov. 11, 1921—Convening of the Washington Conference for the Reduction of Naval Armaments.

Feb. 6, 1922—Treaty effected between the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan.

Sept. 4, 1922—Third Assembly of the League of Nations adopts Resolution XIV definitely linking disarmament and security.

Dec. 4, 1922—Conference in Washington of Central American countries for convention on the limitation of armaments between them.

May 4, 1925—League of Nations' International Conference for adoption of a convention for control of traffic in arms, with the United States officially represented.

Sept. 7, 1925—Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations requests the Council to undertake a preparatory study with a view to a conference for the reduction and limitation of armaments.

May 18, 1926—Preparatory Commission met in Geneva and appointed sub-commissions. The United States was officially represented.

Feb. 10, 1927—President Coolidge invites five naval powers to conference at Geneva to extend fundamentals of Washington treaty to classes of ships not limited by pact.

June 20, 1927—Conference convened, with delegations predominantly naval.

Aug. 4, 1927—Conference adjourned without achievement.

Nov. 6, 1928—President Hoover elected.

March 4, 1929—Mr. Hoover takes office.

May 30, 1929—Prime Minister MacDonald's Labor Party successful at British polls.

June 5, 1929—Mr. MacDonald takes office.

May 30, 1929—Mr. Hoover in Memorial Day address announced goal of "actual naval reduction."

Sept. 13, 16, 1929—Statements made from White House, State Department and Downing Street announcing the United States and Great Britain in accord on basic formula for agreement, and that Mr. MacDonald would sail for brief visit to United States to meet Mr. Hoover, Oct. 4, 1929.

Sept. 18, 1929—State Department announces that British Government will issue call for general naval conference, which is to be held in London in latter part of January, 1930.

President Keeps in Close Touch With the Social Side of the Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Hoovers are making use of the social side of the Administration to keep in contact with the drift of public opinion out over the country.

Not satisfied with accepting only the Washington viewpoint on public questions, almost every weekday the President has a telegram or two dispatched from his offices to men of affairs inviting them and their wives to be guests at the White House on certain dates. The whole professional field is scanned in making up the list of persons to be invited. Sometimes a secretary suggests names, but for the most part the guests are chosen by the Chief Executive himself. Seldom are invitations refused, inasmuch as they are considered commandatory.

A number of governors of states have been on the list lately, a fact which has aroused curiosity in the President's method of entertaining among newspaper editors and politicians back home, who are wont to associate some hidden motive with a call to the White House.

No stiffness or formality makes these visits difficult for those who are White House guests for the first time. If the invitation is for a week-end the visitors are taken to the Rapidan Camp, weather permitting; if for a week-day and night, a few of the President's Washington friends or a Senator is invited in for dinner to meet the out-of-town guests.

After dinner, or "supper," as the invitations term it, the President asks the men in the party to follow him to his study on the second floor, where he has a habit of starting his guests talking on a subject by asking them a few questions and then listening. The chat lasts about two hours, when the men descend to join the women in one of the downstairs rooms, where Mrs. Hoover has been entertaining them. Mrs. Hoover is as keen about this method of procedure as the President, it is understood, and in the course of an evening acquires much information from the women.

Nations Building Peace Structure on Foundation of Disarmament

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Disarmament accomplishments and projects of the last eight years are the direct outgrowth of the World War and its ideal, "The War to End War." Mankind, brought to a realization of the dangers of great armaments by the devastation for both victor and loser alike in modern warfare, has turned away from the age-old fallacy of piling up ever more soldiers, guns and warships to assure security and instead has seriously taken up the ways and means toward peace.

As a result of these antiwar efforts, and despite occasional failure and flare-ups of militant nationalism, conspicuous progress has been attained not only in actual reduction of armament, but in establishment of currents of thought and the initiation of international agencies and institutions to foster peace and to make war an illegal and outlawed practice among nations.

The Washington disarmament treaty put an end to battleship competition among the powers and was the beginning of a process of naval curtailment that now under the leadership of President Hoover and the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, gives promise of ultimately doing away with more than one type of war craft.

The success and benefits resulting to the powers from this initial step led to the inception of the Kellogg multilateral antiwar treaty and the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Conference.

This last project has not as yet produced tangible armament reduction results, but the fact that official representatives of the great military powers are seriously deliberating the problem is important, however, and opens the way for the eventual realization of reductions.

Striving for Firm Peace

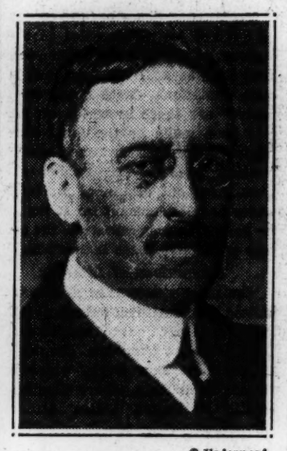
The outstandingly important and significant development of the years since the World War is that mankind is earnestly and practicably striving for permanent peace and that great national leaders of the caliber of President Hoover, Mr. MacDonald, M. Briand and Herr Stresemann find widespread popular support in the efforts to abolish war and to compress the means of making war.

Mr. MacDonald's journey to the United States for a brief visit with President Hoover to discuss the problems confronting them in bringing about a successful general naval agreement is but another milestone in the steady upward trail that was started in November, 1921, in Washington when on the invitation of the United States the five great naval powers, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy met and after a month of negotiations reached an agreement on the famous 5-5-3 basis. Since that time the way, despite occasional detours and lapses, has led toward peace and away from competitive armaments.

The first actual step in naval disarmament came at the close of the World War, which brought to a complete end the powerful German fleet which had challenged the 300-year command of the seas by the British Empire. The armistice of 1918 obliged Germany to surrender all of its submarines to the allies and to dismantle or intern all surface warships.

The Treaty of Versailles limited the German navy to 6 small battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats. Upon replacement, armored ships are limited to 10,000 tons, light cruisers to 6000 tons, destroyers to 800 tons and torpedo boats to 200 tons. The treaty prohibits the construction or use, even for commercial purposes, of submarines by Germany.

Secretary of State to Receive Premier



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HENRY L. STIMSON

These drastic provisions had no effect upon the capital ship program of the United States, nor did they prevent the British Government from reviving capital ship construction in 1921. Moreover, the building program of the United States, together with its Far Eastern policy, was apparently instrumental in causing the adoption by Japan of the so-called "eight-eight" program in 1920 under which Japan planned to build a navy of 16 capital ships, which would have given her a fleet nearly as large as that of the United States today.

In the midst of this naval race between the very governments which but a few months previous had been allies, the Harding Administration under the leadership of Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State, invited the powers to a conference in Washington for the limitation of naval armaments. The gathering met in Washington from November, 1921, to February, 1922, and out of it came the first great step in armament reduction.

In 1922 the Third Assembly of the League of Nations officially recognized the interdependence of security and disarmament in the famous Resolution XIV which definitely linked the two problems. From then until the Sixth Assembly held in 1925 the question of taking definite steps was under debate.

In that year another resolution was adopted requesting the Council of the League to undertake a preparatory study with a view to a conference for the reduction and limitation of armaments to be convened as soon as satisfactory conditions had been assured from the point of view of general security. Out of this project came the Preparatory Commission for a Disarmament Conference which has been at work on the problem since. The first meeting was held in Geneva on May 18, 1926.

American Pact Formulated

On Dec. 4, 1922, and lasting until Feb. 7, 1923, there was held in Washington a conference among a group of Central American countries for the limitation of armaments among themselves. Participating were Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Out of this meeting was formulated a convention curtailing armament among these countries.

The next major step was again initiated by the American Government. On Feb. 10, 1927, President Coolidge invited the signatories to the 1921-22 Washington naval disarmament pact to meet in Geneva for the purpose of extending the basic tenets of that treaty to classes of ships not limited by the agreement. The conference convened June 20, 1927, with France and Italy participating only as "observers."

The delegations of the participating Governments, the United States, England and Japan, were composed of both civilians and naval officers, with the latter predominating both in numbers and in actual authority. Attached to the delegations were also a number of army officers. In such an atmosphere it was inevitable that a disarmament proposal should have hard sledding.

In his speech before the Pilgrims' Society on June 18, 1928, Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to England, declared that the reason for the failure of the Geneva conference, in his opinion, was because the delegates were both civilians and naval officers. The Geneva conference broke up Aug. 4 without having arrived at any agreement on the major question of cruiser limitation.

Nothing more was broached in this direction until President Hoover took office, to be followed soon thereafter by the return to the Prime Ministership of Great Britain of Mr. MacDonald as head of the Labor Government.

"Yardstick" Basis Proposed

The views of Mr. Hoover on this subject received first forceful expression in a speech by Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, speaking with full authority of the American Executive, before the League of Nations Preparatory Commission in April, 1929, wherein he suggested the "yardstick" method of approaching the cruiser problem and asserted that the Kellogg antiwar pact "will advance the cause of disarmament by removing doubts and fears which in the past have constituted our principal obstacle."

In his famous Memorial Day address Mr. Hoover declared that "we must reconsider our own naval armament and the armament of the world in the light of their defensive and not their aggressive use. Limitation upward is not now our goal, but actual reduction of existing commitments to lowered levels."

On the same day that Mr. Hoover spoke at Arlington, the British electorate returned the Labor Party to power under the leadership of Mr. MacDonald. He had no sooner taken office June 5, when it became known that he contemplated making a visit to President Hoover in Washington. A few days later General Dawes arrived in London to take up his diplomatic post and after presenting his credentials to the King hastened to Scotland for a meeting with Mr. MacDonald to transmit a message anent naval matters from Mr. Hoover.

From that day on negotiations on a most informal and cordial basis were carried on between the President and Mr. MacDonald, with the outcome that on Sept. 13 it was formally announced by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and later by an explanation from the White House, that the two governments had perfected a basic formula of fundamentals upon which past differences on naval matters between them could be arranged.

On Sept. 16 a similar statement was forthcoming from Downing Street and it was made known that Mr. MacDonald would sail for the United States Oct. 4. The State Department announced Sept. 18 that the British Government would issue the call for a general naval conference of the five powers and that it would be held in London in the latter part of January, 1930.

WICKHAM STEED SEES BENEFITS IN NAVAL PACT

London Editor Writes on Question of Anglo-American Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Far-reaching developments in the direction of world peace are adumbrated by Wickham Steed, editor of the Review of Reviews, in the Sunday Times, as likely to follow Anglo-American agreement on the question of naval armaments.

These developments Mr. Steed attributes to the fact that such agreement would dispel fear in Great Britain of difficulties with the United States over the freedom of the seas question.

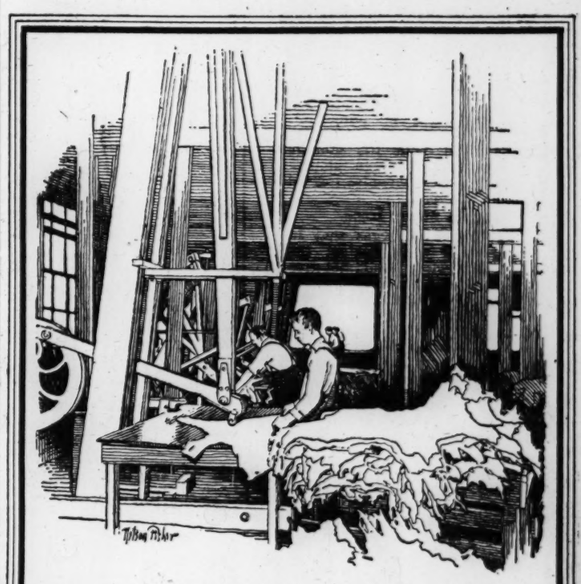
"For years," Mr. Steed says, "this fear has paralyzed the international action of England, and has inspired her constant refusal to incur more definite obligations on behalf of the League."

Mr. Steed continues, "Disarmament on sea is easier than on land. But all attempts seriously to reduce naval armaments have been blocked since 1922 by Anglo-American differences. Now those differences are within sight of removal. How will their removal affect nations which have alleged the impossibility of removing them as a reason for not reducing armies? Though the Kellogg pact has outlawed war as a means of settling international disputes, these nations argue that it provides no 'sanctions,' and that the United States might refuse to 'play up,' even to the extent of withholding aid from a violator of the pact. America, they say, cares more for 'the freedom of the seas,' than for the enforcement of peace.

"Yet, according to circumstantial rumor widely credited at Geneva, the United States may be on the point of insisting that inasmuch as navies, reduced by international agreement, will form in effect a maritime constabulary, and sea power will become police power in the service of peace, the 'freedom of the seas' should be drastically denied to any violator of the Kellogg pact by the strictest application of the severest maritime law.

"Should this be the American peace doctrine, the neutrality of the United States toward peace-breakers would disappear.

"Were the naval problem thus simplified, the problem of land disarmament could be restated. If reduced fleets form a maritime constabulary in the light of the Kellogg pact, could armies be other than a similar constabulary on land? If so, why maintain armies proportionally larger than navies? Both in theory and in practice the emphasis would pass from war to peace as the working hypothesis of an organized international community."



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British Missions to U. S. Extend From Lord Ashburton to Ramsay MacDonald

BRITISH VISITS TO AMERICA MADE FOR AMITY

History Is Traced of Various Missions Sent to the United States

Hand clasps hand, and as Herbert Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald put the seal to Anglo-American friendship there stands behind them a long line of statesmen, English and American friends, who by their sympathetic intercourse have bridged every gap which has yet arisen in the crowded years since peace was signed at Versailles in 1783.

One fact shines forth triumphantly out of the years between: no difference of opinion between the two countries has been too great to settle amicably when Americans and Englishmen met together in frank discussion. Benjamin Franklin and Grenville, John Jay and Wyndham, Gallatin and the Duke of Wellington, Daniel Webster and Ashburton, Marcy and Elgin, John Hay, Whitelaw Reid, Lord Bryce, Walter Hines Page, and Viscount Grey: all of them have proved that the wheels of diplomacy are best turned by the driving force of friendship. Men of like temper, walking in the gardens of some lovely English country estate or sitting long and easywise after a Washington dinner have without exception been able to solve the most perplexing problems.

Many Special Missions

Thus, although Ramsay MacDonald's visit is the first time that a British Prime Minister has come to the United States during his term of office, at almost every critical moment in the history of the two countries a special mission has crossed the Atlantic in one direction or the other.

Earliest of all, in that most critical of settlements—the peacemaking before the American Revolution was at an end—it was an intimate unofficial conversation between Benjamin Franklin and a member of the famous Grenville family sent by Charles James Fox to Passy, near Paris, which paved the way to peace.

"No reason exists for the continuance of this abominable war," Franklin said, and the chief British Commissioner wrote the Foreign Office expressing his sense of the "fairness, personal character, and equitable conduct of the American plenipotentiaries." Naturally, under these circumstances, even the animosities of that bitterest of wars were put away.

Ten years later another war loomed between the two countries, for in her struggle with France Great Britain felt it necessary to seize neutral shipping. Naturally American skippers resisted. John Jay went to London to settle the matter, journeyed out to Dropmore—the ancestral mansion of William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, a leading personality of the day, and Foreign Minister—and in the hospitable country house atmosphere drew up the Jay Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation.

Jay Treaty Averted War

This treaty, only 10 years after the Revolution was over, declared in ringing tones that "there shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America."

The Jay Treaty averted a war, but still rights of search and embargo were not settled. Both France and England seized American shipping during the Napoleonic struggle, and when, in 1812, matters had come to a head, it was only chance and a bit of blundering which brought the United States into the war against England instead of on her side. Indeed, this strange Anglo-American war is almost unique in the annals of diplomacy, by reason of the fact that peaceful contact was never really broken off, and representatives of both countries continued resident in the "enemy" country all the time.

At the end of the war, the Treaty of Ghent, which settled nothing and yet settled everything, was prophetically characterized by John Quincy Adams as "the last treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States." It was negotiated in that peaceful Flemish city between distinguished delegations, but private communications between Albert Gallatin, the chief American commissioner, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Castlereagh, were really responsible for the successful outcome.

Friendly Conventions

A few years later treaties, appropriately called the Friendly Conventions, were required "to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them," and again the pleasant setting of an English country house, amid the sweet-briar hedges of Cray, in Kent, enabled Englishmen and Americans who understood and liked one another to settle a little matter of diplomacy.

Soon after this, in 1842, the scene shifted from England to America—perhaps indicating the growing importance of the United States in this international collaboration — and Lord Ashburton's special mission came to Washington, the first of all special missions. Thus early Anglo-American marriages had begun, for Lady Ashburton was a Philadelphia girl, and her husband, Alexander Baring, head of the important financial House of Baring, had lived some years in the United States.

The difficulty to be settled was over the northeastern frontier, the so-called "Aroostook War," for the Maine farmers were raising a militia to march against the similarly aroused Nova Scotians. Daniel Webster handled negotiations for the American side. He was well known in England, and Carlyle had exclaimed of him, "This is our Yankee Englishman; such limbs we make in Yankee-land!"

Questions of territory on which two powerful states have claims are always necessarily delicate and dangerous, and in this case the chief obstacle was the legislature of Maine, which was more than tenacious of its claims. But the researches of a historian proved to be of even greater value in this instance than in most. Jared Sparks was working in Paris on his histories of the American Revolution, and he found a map which Franklin had sent to Vergennes, on which a red frontier line was marked, completely proving the British case. He sent the map to Daniel Webster, and Webster forwarded it to the intransigent Maine legislators. They saw the light. Meanwhile, oddly enough, the exact converse had happened in London, for the director of the British Museum had discovered a musty parchment in the British archives apparently proving the American case. This map tempered the British claims, just as the Sparks map tamed the Maine legislators. An eminent historian wrote: "Never have diplomatic nogotiations been conducted on a higher plane than between Webster and Ashburton." And it was said in America that "Lord Ashburton and his suite have spread a social charm over Washington, and filled everybody with friendly feelings toward England."

One incident in the Ashburton Mission shows how thorny questions often solve themselves, if they are left in peace. The delicate matter of impressment of American seamen was on the agenda, and Lord Ashburton had been instructed to assert Great Britain's claims. Using a fine discretion, he contented himself with a mere verbal declaration to Webster, and the matter was forgotten. There, in the limbo of forgotten things, it has remained ever since.

Elgin Special Mission

In 1854 America was again paid the compliment of a special mission, this time headed by Lord Elgin, the distinguished lieutenant-governor of Canada, to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion, and to settle the matter of Newfoundland fisheries. Washington society made the most of its opportunity, and provided a congenial atmosphere for the discussions. After a ball given at the British Embassy a Washington newspaper announced, "More was accomplished last evening in the way of negotiation than has been done from the days of Ashburton to the advent of Elgin. We regard the fishery question as settled, both parties having partaken freely of the bait so liberally provided by the noble host."

Lord Elgin won the same golden opinions that distinguished American ambassadors at the Court of St. James's have elicited, and he was told by a United States Senator that "if all English lords were like him, and would become naturalized Americans, they would run the country."

In 1860 the most significant event in Anglo-American history up to this point took place: the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, was sent to the United States, in the words of The Times, to do a work which was beyond the power of either soldier or diplomatist. "A new relation had to be established between two of the greatest empires in the world."

Friendly Footing Exists

It is probably true that in 1860 a more friendly footing existed between Great Britain and the United States than ever before. "The two countries," said The Times, "divided only by the 'ferry' of the Atlantic, are gradually being assimilated to each other in all the conditions of commercial enterprise." The outbreak of the Civil War was to test this friendship, and that Anglo-American relations emerged from the conflict as well as they did is a tribute to their essential solidarity, as well as to the brilliant statesmanship of Lord Lyons in Washington and Charles Francis Adams in London.

Out of the Civil War rose the Alabama Claims—the first, and in many ways the most striking instance of the settlement of a grave dispute by arbitration. Despite the handicap of an inflamed public opinion, American and British plenipotentiaries in the calm atmosphere of Geneva solved the claims on an equitable basis.

Many other times in the years between 1870 and 1914 were disputes peacefully settled by similar negotiation. Formal arbitration was felt to befit the dignity of two great empires, and so the North Atlantic fisheries argument was placed by mutual agreement before the Hague Tribunal; the Bering Sea seals case went before an arbitral board; and the Venezuela boundary dispute was similarly compromised.

Thus Anglo-American affairs ran, with plenty of questions to discuss as was natural between two great and neighboring powers, but the good sense and comprehension of such men as John Hay, Whitelaw Reid, and Walter Hines Page representing the United States, and Lord Bryce and Viscount Grey acting for Britain, solved every dispute.

Freedom of the Seas

Even the delicate question of the freedom of the seas, which had run like a thread down the whole fabric of Anglo-American history, was successfully kept from starting a conflict during the Great War. If ever an example were needed of the intimate, personal way in which Americans and Englishmen negotiate, the relations of Walter Hines Page and Viscount Grey would furnish it. Both loved nature, and week-ends at Lord Grey's country estate gave ample opportunity for mutual understanding and unspoken agreement between the two statesmen.

After America's entrance into the war, British missions came to the United States to emphasize the solidarity of the English speakers, and Lord Balfour, Lord Reading, and Lord Northcliffe each appealed to sections of the community. The smooth negotiation between Charles E. Hughes and Lord Balfour at the Washington Disarmament Conference is too well known to require comment. Later Stanley Baldwin, who also knows and values American friendships, came to negotiate a financial settlement, and he was cordially received as being the embodiment of British financial rectitude. It is pleasant to recall that Mr. Baldwin himself first broached the idea of a British Prime Minister's visit to American shores, in 1929, and had he been returned to power instead of Mr. MacDonald, he would have been making the American pilgrimage.

Finally, as a capstone to all the spade work which Americans and Englishmen have been doing down through a century and a half, comes Charles Gates Dawes, who liked the Scots mist at Lossiemouth, and liked even more the frank Scotsman who was prepared to meet American advances halfway. And as a result Ramsay MacDonald crosses to Washington. Franklin, and the grim Adamses, and John Jay, and Daniel Webster, and Lord Ashburton, and the genial Elgin would have recognized that their perfect work was come. When the historian of the two countries scans the evidence, what an eloquent chapter he will write on the values of diplomacy between friends,—man to man, eye to eye, heart to heart.

E. D. C.

MacDonald Family Evidently Pleased

© Topical Press

British Prime Minister, With His Son and Daughter, Malcolm and Ishbel, Amidst Picturesque Surroundings. They Are Shown Reading Congratulatory Telegrams Following Labor's Victory at the Polls Last June.

Anecdotes of James Ramsay MacDonald

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Some of the earliest stories about the British Prime Minister were told by himself as "secrets" to a gathering of children in one of the London slums.

One of them was that when he went to school in the Morayshire fishing village of Lossiemouth, where he was born and brought up, he never had such a white collar as those of the boys in front of him. White collars were too expensive for him in those days. Another "secret" was that on a fine day he often didn't go to school at all. "The dear old schoolmaster," he said, "used to stand at the door and call us by putting his big key to his mouth and whistling down the hole. But we boys didn't hear. We were out for a day's education with nature. But next day—ah, we knew what for next day!" His audience screamed with delight, and Mr. MacDonald turned to a graver theme. "Never do a sneaky thing," he said. "Be upright. Always look the world in the face and don't be ashamed of anything but the evil that you may be tempted to do. You are as good as anybody else, but don't be superior. Stand on terms of equality. Do your duty and see to it that people recognize your rights and you will get through the world."

* * *

After being elected to Parliament Mr. MacDonald went to see the ancient dominie who used to give him "what for." Referring to the incident in an address to the National Union of Teachers at Cardiff last January, Mr. MacDonald described his reception in the schoolroom. On the desk was a book, and beside it the "tag." Possibly you call it the "slipper." (Mr. MacDonald added for the information of Englishmen unacquainted with Scottish expressions) "the instrument of leather which used to find its way into our intelligence. The dominie looked at me as though I were a phenomenon and said, 'Ah, ye've been elected to Parliament, have ye?' I said 'yes.' He said, 'Man, wonders will never cease.' Turning to the long book which recorded marks for prizes he lifted up the tag, turned over the pages with it and said, 'Aye there's an appearance of it there.' I said, 'In the marks or on the tag?' 'Man,' he replied, 'I never asked ye to hold out your hand without fearing I might be doing ye an injustice.'" "That," added Mr. MacDonald with excusable satisfaction, "is the finest tribute I have ever had paid to me by any man."

* * *

A great event in Mr. MacDonald's life was his winning of his wife, the late Margaret Ethel Gladstone, daughter of Dr. John Hall Gladstone, who was long known in London as an educationist and social reformer. This was in 1896 after the young, eager Scotsman had settled in London. It took place in the course of Sunday school teaching started by Dr. Gladstone in Lincoln's Inn Fields, into which Mr. MacDonald had thrown himself with all the impetuosity of his nature. Mrs. MacDonald passed on in 1911, leaving him with five children.

* * *

Ramsay MacDonald's upbringing as a manual field worker is reflected in his present house at Lossiemouth which has replaced the two-roomed "but and ben" (kitchen and bedroom) cottage there in which he was born and brought up. Its garden has been made by inclosing and leaving untouched a section of the whin (gorse) bushes which cover the moor. Golden in early summer and always green and cheerful these prickly bushes have relieved Mr. MacDonald of all responsibility for gardening. "Whins," he says, "stay till you come and ask nothing of you whether you go or stay." Pressmen who crowded to this quiet coast during the recent eventful visit to the Prime Minister of General Dawes, American Ambassador, had much leisure to ponder the cautious parable that MacDonald suggested to them in these noncommittal words. MacDonald's love of his home surroundings is characteristic. "I have the village in my blood—I cannot help it" he said at Dundee in 1924—"the small collection of thatched houses, the good, open, waste spaces, the honest, bent, trudging fisherwives—those quiet, straightforward ladies of low degree, whose manners were perfect and whose characters were unimpeachable."

* * *

Mr. MacDonald has always been an enthusiastic believer in world peace. His attitude as a pacifist brought him into sharp collision with prevailing British public opinion during the war. He resigned the chairmanship of the Labor Party when he found himself in a minority of his fellows. When he wished to set out for Russia in 1917 he was kept at home owing to the members of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union refusing to man the ship by which he was to have traveled. In the same year when he proposed to attend a conference at Stockholm in which Soviet influence predominated, the Coalition Government, although the Labor Party was represented in it, refused to give him a passport.

In 1918 Mr. MacDonald lost his seat in the House of Commons. His unpopularity pursued him in 1921 when he failed to be elected for the Labor stronghold of East Woolwich. It was only in 1922 that he was returned for the constituency of Aberavon. His attitude toward the war had then changed, however, and his eloquence and enthusiasm soon restored him to the leadership of his party. It was thus that the prime ministership came to him in 1923 when the Conservatives threw away their majority by committing themselves to protection. World peace has since been his watchword.

* * *

"We have in our minds, we have in our hearts," he told his followers on assuming office, "proposals, ideas, suggestions which we believe will contribute to peace; and we defy Liberals and Tories (Conservatives) to range themselves against us in that work." After reviewing the immediate program he proposed he said: "I want a Labor Government, so that the life of the Nation can be carried on; 1924 is not the last year in God's program of creation. We shall be dead and gone and forgotten, and generation after generation will come, and still the search for the Holy Grail will be made by knights like Keir Hardie (labor leader who supported pacificism during the war).

"The shield of love and the spear of justice will still be in the hands of good and upright men and women. And the ideal of a great future will still be in front of our people. I see no end, thank God, to these things. I see my own horizon, I see my own sky line, but I am convinced that when my children and my children's children get there, there will be another sky line, another horizon, another dawning, another glorious beckoning from heaven itself. That is my faith, and in that faith I go on and my colleagues go on, doing in their lifetime what they can to make their generation contribute something substantial to the well-being and happiness and holiness of human life."

* * *

One more tale of James Ramsay MacDonald should be added to show his philosophy in defeat. It is from an informed story of his life, published by Leonard Parsons over the signature "Iconoclast." The setting is the Prime Minister's country house Chequers. The time, the evening before the defeat of his Government in 1923. Mr. MacDonald was resting with friends around him. The pianola had been playing Schumann's "Nachtstück." The telephone bell rang. Mr. MacDonald got up to answer it. An interval of listening followed. Then Mr. MacDonald's voice. "You think it's serious?". Another interval. "As bad as that?" Mr. MacDonald replaced the receiver and said quietly: "It appears that this is the last weekend here. According to Jimmie" (James H. Thomas, then Labor Secretary of State for Dominions Affairs) "we're 'in the soup.' . . . Get me Mr. Clynes" (then Labor leader in the House of Commons)—this to the operator. "Well——there it is." Mr. MacDonald left the telephone, nodding in reply to the inquiry, "It's serious?" He crossed to the pianola which had run down—"I want that thing again," he said, "it's marvelously beautiful."

PARLEY MAY FREE BIG SUMS FOR PEACE USES

Saving of Part of Huge Treasure Sacrificed to Navies Is Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Close to $1,500,000,000 is being expended yearly by the five great naval powers, Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy on their respective navies. This vast expenditure goes for construction, repairs and maintenance.

Stupendous as it is, the vast sum is still a very appreciable saving over what naval costs would inevitably have been today if the Washington disarmament conference had not brought about a shipbuilding "holiday" and put an end to naval competition, at least in certain categories.

The great outlay discloses also how much room there is for reductions and savings. If, as President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald hope, an agreement can be reached at the forthcoming naval conference arranged by them by which the limitations of the Washington conclave can be extended to auxiliary ships, enormous savings will result.

Britain Shows Biggest Cut

In 1921, when the Washington conference was held, the United States spent $443,980,000 on its navy, Britain £406,033,000, France 181,509,980 gold standard francs, Italy 81,068,000 lira, and Japan 248,519,000 yen.

Since then the naval outlays for the United States, Britain and Japan show an appreciable decrease. Italy and France also realized large savings for several years, but since 1925 there has sprung up a sharp naval race between them and their navy costs are again on the increase.

Britain shows the largest drop in naval expenditures in the seven-year period, cutting her outlay for this purpose from £400,000,000 in 1921-22 to around £60,000,000 for the current year. The United States dropped to slightly over $300,000,000.

President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald have evolved a formula of reductions by "obsolescence," that is, not scrapping existing craft but extending their period of serviceability and then decommissioning them without replacement.

Problem of Submarines

Of capital ships the United States has 18, totaling 525,850 tons; the British Empire 20, totaling 580,450 tons; Japan 10, totaling 301,320 tons; France nine, amounting to 194,544 tons, and Italy seven of 133,670 tons.

In cruisers the United States has 10 of the smaller type built, eight 10,000-ton ships building, and 15 others authorized. The British Empire has 52 mostly small ships of this class with seven larger vessels building and three provided for. Japan has 28 built, all but seven smaller vessels and five large ships building. Italy and France have 11 each of this category of ships.

Of destroyers, the United States has 284, Britain 182, Japan 115, France 82 and Italy 90.

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Lemon Meringue Pie	15c

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United States Visited for First Time in History by British Prime Minister

THE HOWARDS' TO BE HOSTS OF LABOR PREMIER

British Ambassador and Wife Are Popular Figures in Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — "The Howards," as they are known in Washington, are liked and respected, not only by members of the diplomatic corps, but beyond its limits. Sir Esmé is an ideal diplomat and his tact is as much the result of thoughtful kindness as of his diplomatic experience.

Rumors current for a year that Sir Esmé would retire have brought expressions of sincere regret on all sides, and the hope has been voiced that his going might be deferred. His place would be hard to fill. Sir Esmé Howard seems a kinsman. No one belittles his work for his own Government in Washington, yet when there is nothing in the way of negotiations pending one thinks only of his fine courtesy toward Americans, his understanding and kindliness.

Sir Esmé's Childhood

Sir Esmé's ancestor of the American Revolutionary period was a notable Whig and greatly in sympathy with the Colonists. Gardens and other features of his estate were named in honor of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and other early Americans, so that Sir Esmé in his childhood was familiar with their names. He often says that his liking for Americans is thus lifelong and in the blood.

The new Embassy structure on Massachusetts Avenue is low-lying, rambling in outline, conforming to the newest ideas in architecture. It needs the final touches of builder and landscape expert to realize the architect's ideal, so that one hesitates to pass an opinion on it at present. Débris is being cleared away so that Mr. MacDonald may be able to see how the plans are being worked out.

Lacking Facilities

The old building is not only out of date but lacking facilities for the business as well as for the social needs of the Embassy. During the war temporary buildings with no pretense to good looks were put up in the rear of the Embassy and are used now for business purposes, but lack both convenience and appropriateness.

Lady Isabella Howard is a person of distinction in her way. It will be noted that the title of the Howards is Sir Esmé and Lady Isabella, not Sir Esmé and Lady Howard. That is because Lady Isabella's title is hers by birth, not conferred because of her husband's rank. She is the daughter of Price Giustiniani-Bandini, Earl of Newburgh, an old title.

At the dinner to be given at the White House in honor of the Prime Minister, the President of the United States will escort Lady Isabella Howard to the dining room, Mrs. Hoover going in on the arm of the distinguished British guest. Miss Ishbel MacDonald would have sat near the head of the table had not her father requested that she be without official rank.

Sir Esmé has had undesired participation in the vexing precedence question. To him and to Lady Isabella the question is a simple one, so far as they are concerned. It is so definitely fixed for them that no question could arise.

'The Howards'

©Harris & Ewing

SIR ESMÉ AND LADY ISABELLA HOWARD
The British Ambassador and His Wife Will Be Hosts to Ramsay MacDonald and His Daughter.

Ishbel MacDonald No Feminist, She Says; Tells of Peace Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

contrasted with the bright color in her cheeks which, as usual, were untouched by cosmetics. She wore a wide-brimmed black felt hat trimmed with black straw. Pinned to the left shoulder of her gray coat, which was thrown open, was a corsage bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley presented to her by a member of the reception committee.

When a question that she considered irrelevant was tossed at her, her dark eyes twinkled with suppressed humor. Occasionally when the question seemed to her too utterly ridiculous, as when she was asked how many trunks she had brought with her, then her merry laugh rang out for a moment or two.

"You will have to go count them," she replied.

Enjoys Council Work

She could not be intrigued into describing how it felt "to fill such a formidable position as that of hostess of Downing Street." But a moment after, in reply to another question, she answered quite promptly that she would not allow her duties as daughter of the Prime Minister to interfere in any way with her work on the London County Council.

The work on the council is very important and is really a "full time" position for any woman, she said. She is especially interested in housing work, "for what is the use of having a splendid educational system if the people are poorly housed."

She deprecates the thought of being called a "feminist" because that term, she said, is used in England to describe "women who are anti-men." But her own attitude toward woman's place in the world may easily be judged from her remark that women "do not need to go out of their way" to take an interest in politics.

He greatest interest at first was in social welfare work and it was only when, through that, she was brought in touch with politics that she became interested in the latter, she explained. Her sistr, Sheila, on the contrary, she said, is primarily interested in politics and is preparing to study law at Oxford.

Interested in Home

Miss MacDonald believes that a woman's activity in public affairs need not interfere with her home interests. Should she decide to marry, she said, she would not feel in the least that she was "deserting" her father.

Women can play an important part in peace work, she declared by "bringing up the young generation" to understand what war really means. "Women are in a better position to train their children for peace work now," she said, "in view of their experiences in the World War." "It is far better to teach children to live for their country by being good citizens, than to teach them to die for their country."

Women in England appreciate their voting privileges, she added, and will use it more freely in future elections than they did in the last.

Miss Macdonald does not drink alcoholic beverages, because "it is not necessary to get into the habit of drinking them."

She has not planned to do any shopping in the United States, chiefly because "I brought everything I need along with me."

She is fond of walking and climbing, she said, but does not "dance at all in London." And as to her seat at dinner parties, she is concerned only to the extent that she likes "to have nice neighbors." She would like to attend a baseball game in the United States, but does not believe she will be able to "fit it in."

Miss Lillian Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement; Miss Amelia Earhart and Lady Armstrong, wife of the British Consul-General at New York, were on the committee of welcome.

Enthusiasm for Service

To Ishbel MacDonald the business of "narrowing the Atlantic"—her father's avowed purpose in visiting this country—would no doubt fit in well with her general enthusiasm for practical service.

Political position, to the Prime Ministers' daughter, is a means to an end. If she could be persuaded to define that end she might say that it was the leveling of the strange inequalities which beset human experience. But she would be much more likely to parry with her inquisitor as she did with the person who asked her how the world looked from Downing Street.

"Of course," she replied gravely, "it is a much bigger house." And to those not familiar with her gift for sensing ridiculous situations, and regaling her friends with accounts of them occasionally, the answer might have appeared unconsciously humorous.

From childhood Miss MacDonald has listened to the eager discussions of her father's intimate friends—a group of men and women distinguished in public work. She has acquired a keen knowledge of the fundamentals which make for human betterment and works zealously to achieve them.

Choice of Office

The proportion in which she holds actual service, as compared with personal prominence, was shown by her choice in deciding to run for the office of alderman on the London County Council rather than try for a seat in Parliament. She chose the Council because, in that body, she could carry on her work among the poorer classes.

Service on the London County Council, it seems, was a dream of her schoolgirl days. And although she now holds, as hostess of No. 10 Downing Street, one of the most important social-political positions in the world, it is typical of Ishbel MacDonald that she is loyal to that childhood dream. Whenever she can, she slips away from her political duties in the old Downing Street mansion and crosses Westminster Bridge to the large white hall of the London County Council. There, as a member of the committees on education and park spaces, she finds herself at home wrestling with problems which concern the housing, education and recreation of working families.

Perhaps the keynote of Ishbel MacDonald's outlook might be found in a picture that inconspicuously adorns the living room of the Prime Minister's home. It was there in 1924 and is back in the same place today. The picture is a photograph of a garden seat in Lincoln's Inn fields. It bears an inscription that may well be enshrined in the thought of the Prime Minister's daughter:

"This seat has been placed here in memory of Margaret MacDonald, who spent her life in helping others. . . . She took no rest from doing good."

Margaret Ethel MacDonald was Ishbel's mother. She was an untiring worker for social welfare. As a daughter of Dr. J. Hall Gladstone, successor of Michael Farraday, she belonged to the intellectual aristocracy, but her sympathies were with the people. She was also a niece of Lord Kelvin.

Precedence Issue Negligible

As to such questions as precedence at official dinner parties, Ishbel MacDonald might show curiosity that serious people should waste time on such matters. To her, they merit only the gentle, smiling tolerance she accords to such "accidents" as birth and quality. It is possible she might even think of them in the terms "fugitive and fascinating trivialities" which someone employed in describing the distinctions of poltical entertainment under the Labor and Conservative governments.

Indeed, it was reported that when official Washington radioed the Berengaria to inquire the exact position in which the Prime Minister's daughter was accompanying the party, the reply came back promptly and without equivocation that "Miss MacDonald does not mind where she sits at Washington functions."

Incidentally, the Queen and she have been warm friends ever since that first Labor incumbency in Downing Street. An instance of the keenness of her observation was seen in her remark to someone that "the very best way to know the Queen is to watch her reflected in her ladies-in-waiting."

As an example of her alertness and tact in replying to questions that might involve a delicate situation, her reply to reporters on the Berengaria who inquired what she thought of American girls was characteristic.

"I think American girls are just as capable of earning their own living as British girls," she responded promptly.

Her interest in world peace was emphatically shown in a single sentence during a campaign speech.

"I do not believe that war is inevitable," she declared.

Consider along with this her views that "every child, no matter what his parentage might have been, should receive an equal chance to develop in the best possible way," and "when large sums of money have been invested in developing good citizens, they should be permitted to make use of their education for the benefit of themselves and their country instead of being asked to die for their country," and it will be seen that the Prime Minister's daughter is, in her sphere, as active and definite a worker for international friendship as is her illustrious father.

MacDONALD, PEACE ENVOY, REACHES U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

the voyage across the Atlantic, set up a cheer, and it seemed that everyone was trying to call out, "Good luck, Mr. MacDonald," or "Lots of luck, Ramsay," individually to their distinguished fellow passenger.

Then the English crew of the Berengaria, for whom the Labor leader represents high political hopes, burst into a shrill pandemonium of whistles and yells, beneath which the pressing impulse for a new order could be felt.

The Prime Minister and his daughter waved many individual good-bys to acquaintances on the liner, and with their feet tapping to the tune of the "British Grenadier," played by a band on an accompanying tug, turned to gaze eagerly toward the sky line, which they knew would soon appear.

After the demands of the press, scores of photographers, and radiocasting and talking film operators, had been attended to, the guests were once more in the hands of the reception committee.

Passing Fort Jay — appropriately named for the great Anglo-American pacificator—a salute of 19 guns was fired. Just off the Battery a fireboat in full flood caught Miss MacDonald's attention and she hurried to photograph it.

Premier Is "Urbane and Genial"

The Prime Minister seemed to appreciate the importance which his visit meant to the public opinion of both countries, and was unfailingly patient with the serried ranks of cameras and microphones which besieged him from every angle. Wonderment, however, escaped his lips, for he said in an aside to his daughter:

"What a raft of films they must have in New York!"

Facing the reporters, Mr. MacDonald was even more urbane and genial. At first professing reluctance to speak beyond his prepared statement, he soon relaxed and gave short but comprehensive replies to specific questions. Nothing could prevent him from showing his American visit in its broadest perspective, and, steering clear of the cruiser question, to emphasize the importance which a previous understanding between Great Britain and the United States would mean in reaching a concord among other nations.

He was not yet prepared, Mr. MacDonald said, to send a message to Canada, but the time for that would come as his visit in the United States drew to a close, and he approached the northern boundary.

Asked about the progress which the Labor Party is making toward the solution of the unemployment problem, the Prime Minister said he was unfamiliar with the latest figures, but knew that the Government was facing the situation with energy and courage.

Only through the encouragement of industry could the problem be met, he said. "To solve such a problem is like the sowing of seed," Mr. MacDonald said. "The first week you think you have nothing, then the seed sprouts, and in due course comes the harvest."

A smile of tender memories hid in the corner of Mr. MacDonald's eyes as he told about his first, honeymoon trip to the United States in 1896, and of his "sentimental journey" in 1927 when, he said, all the newspapers misunderstood his purposes. His old friend, Miss L. S. W. Perkins of Concord, Mass., whom he came to see on that occasion, will, he hoped, come to New York to see him on his present visit.

MacDonald Party Leaves New York for Washington

NEW YORK—Ramsay MacDonald's party motored directly to Pennsylvania Station, and after a short pause on the sidewalk there, proceeded through the crowded concourse and waiting room to the stairway leading down to the special train which was to carry them to Washington.

It was an orderly, respectful crowd which seemed mindful of the deep significance of Mr. MacDonald's visit, and stood in almost silent respect, both for the man and his mission.

Five minutes after their arrival at the station the party were aboard the train; and after a brief exchange of farewells, the train left New York at 11:30 o'clock, just 13 minutes after the party had reached the station. As the train left the station, Mr. MacDonald and his daughter stood on the observation platform, waving to the small group permitted on the platform.

Laborites Cheer 'Chief'

BRIGHTON, Eng. (AP)—The Labor Party conference closed with vigorous cheers for "the chief in America," the reference being to Prime Minister MacDonald now on a visit to President Hoover.

As part of the closing ceremonies, F. O. Roberts, Minister of Pensions, played his violin and led in the singing of "The Red Flag" and "Auld Lang Syne."

NEW YORK EXTENDS WARM GREETING TO BRITISH PREMIER

(Continued from Page 1)

into conversation with another woman. The second woman had asked permission to read her invitation to the ceremonies, and when she had read it she said:

"I think Ramsay MacDonald is a grand man, don't you?" and the guest had said severely, "That's what I've come here to find out."

And before Ramsay MacDonald said his first words she had found out. Her face said she believed in him.

Mayor Walker Speaks

The ready voice of Mayor Walker rose above the little ripple of applause that shimmered easily to nothing.

"You have come to our shores, sir," he said, "to join with us in considering measures for a lasting peace. You are welcome to the City of New York. Your visit is an historic one. It is important to all the world.

"We are glad you have come first to New York. New York is intensely cosmopolitan. It has all the peoples of the world. New York is proud of the contributions made to it by people who have come across the seas to it. And we are very proud to welcome you here, sir."

It was a tone taken by a young man to a man who has gone out to meet storms and found a way back to safety through them. The words went on. Not a conventional greeting. A greeting to a man who had been preceded here by a feeling of conviction that his mission was important, and that it would not fail.

"We hope, as we offer you the freedom of the city, that though this visit is brief, you will have another time in which to avail yourself of that freedom of the city. We are proud of you as a visitor, and proud of your delightful daughter; we beg of you to feel welcome, sir."

Oh, a Slip But Yet a Hope

Hector Fuller read the scroll, which was the city's official expression of this welcome. He turned to Ramsay MacDonald and said:

"The Prime Minister of the United States," he caught himself quickly—"ah, that is but the expression of a hope," and one remembered that the visit of the Prime Minister has been freely spoken of as leading toward a new and closer realignment of the United States and of Great Britain in the congress of nations.

The band in the balcony played, "God Save the King," and Ramsay MacDonald stepped to a microphone. His face was set in solemn lines too. His eyes are extraordinarily bright; it may have been a trick of light that they seemed to have gold in them. Just at his shoulder stood his daughter, quiet, grave-faced, in a street suit of gray, relieved by a scarf with yellow and white in it against which purple orchids and lillies of the valley shone. The music came to a whisper, and a ripple of applause faded abruptly.

"How is it possible for me," Ramsay MacDonald said in a voice of golden warmth, "to convey to you the deeply stirred emotions of my heart?

"I cannot do it.

"I have come to you on a mission. A mission of the pursuit, honesty and the sincerity of peace. Sir Esmé Howard has been good enough to come down here to greet me and your Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson. You have so kindly welcomed me to your city. I think we may say that it is an occasion when nation speaks with nation. We must look forward with new courage and faith to the spiritual excellency of lasting peace as an addition to our material achievements."

Not a sound broke through the quiet tones in which people far exceeded the capacity of the room. Now there was almost a lyrical pitch in the voice of the man who has been called "an Englishman with Scottish feet;" the burr of Highland speech was in the words.

Wants to Help Mend Road

Ramsay MacDonald spoke of a book called "The Road Mender," and pictured nations as road menders, remaking the way of the world toward the goal of peace.

"The road of peace and of international understanding, inviting the feet of the people to walk upon it. That is all I want to do; to work as a mender of the road; I pray for your prayers that we may succeed.

"I am not here, Mr. Mayor, as the representative of any political party in British politics, I am here as a representative of a united nation. I am not bringing to you a picture of a nation that has never made mistakes. My country has its shortcomings."

The quiet voice lifted to a new pitch, and you felt, as Ramsay MacDonald's finely modeled head shook with a little leonine gesture, that here was a man proud of mistakes to the degree that they provided an opportunity for doing better.

"Thank you so much for that scroll you have given me."

The voice was pure, warm, bright, gold now and Mayor Walker shook his head as if something tugged at his throat.

"I'll take it away with me, and I'll cherish it. My children will cherish it when I am gone. And long afterward when world peace has an history, I hope I shall have been able to give something to it. Thank you all, so very, very much."

"Say, he's all right, ain't he?" a patrolman inquired gruffly of no one.

They began to move the Prime Minister and his party out of the aldermanic chamber until the lines relaxed because of a sort of unspoken agreement that here was a man none would jostle rudely, or be ruthless with. And so Ramsay Macdonald left the room, and New York's city hall, for Washington.

Picture by Wire of Guests' Arrival

© Underwood

The British Prime Minister and Daughter, Ishbel, on Board the S. S. Berengaria of the Cunard Line on Their Arrival in New York City Oct. 4. This Photograph Was Delivered to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in New York at 12:50 P. M., Transmitted by Wire to Their Boston Office, Whence the Film Reached the Monitor Office at 2 o'clock, Where a Print Was Made From It by a Staff Photographer; This Print Went Through the Photo-Engraving Department—and Here It Is at 2:30 P. M.

SCHOOL POPULATION GROWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The school population of Greater Vancouver is fast climbing toward the 40,000 mark. Total enrollments for the school openings this year were approximately 37,000, inclusive of the technical high school, a considerable increase over the 1928 figures.

GAS HEAT
FLEXIBLE—RESPONSIVE to the Immediate NEED

WONDERFUL Gas Heat—absolutely under your own control. Unvarying or variable temperatures as you choose. *Quick warmth for chill mornings and evenings—moderate heat for your hours of activity*—by a simple re-setting of an "upstairs" automatic control to the desired temperature. And when real winter weather sets in, an even, constant temperature indoors, regardless of outside variations.

A Seasonal Suggestion

NO need for trips down the cellar stairs to build or bank furnace fires, regulate drafts and dampers. Once started, Gas Heat continues to function throughout the heating season *with no more attention or bother than setting your kitchen clock.* No smoke, ashes, soot or dust. A clean, usable basement, free from the clutter of fuel storage and furnace-tending paraphernalia. Gas Heat literally adds another story to your home — for laundry, den, play, work or game rooms.

No need to worry about quick weather changes when Gas is your Heating servant. You have better control of Comfort and Well-being with this Automatic Gas Heating.

Let us, now, without cost or obligation on your part, furnish equipment and installation cost and operating estimate for just the heating plant you need—Gas Heating.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.
HOUSE HEATING DEPARTMENT
100 Arlington Street Boston, Mass.

Personnel of Ramsay MacDonald's Party Includes Several Well-Known People

LONDON PARLEY SEEKS TO WIDEN NAVAL ACCORD

Will Be Step in Program for Curtailment of All Classes of War Craft

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The immediate purpose of the naval disarmament conference, toward the convening of which President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald are co-operating, is to bring within the scope of the Washington disarmament treaty, which affects capital ships, other categories of war craft, such as cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

The larger objective of such a conference is the eventual elimination of certain types of fighting ships, dreadnoughts, and perhaps even submarines. The proposed conference is but a step in the direction of a still greater meeting in 1936 when the whole range of the naval issues will be broached and all classes of vessels will be under consideration.

The current conference faces two groups of problems, one involving the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and another France and Italy. Each phase, while having its own issues, is related to the other. While it is possible that the first group may effect an agreement among themselves, such a pact would inevitably have to take into consideration the Franco-Italian situation and make allowance for it.

Five Powers Involved

Real progress toward permanent naval curtailment can best be hoped for if a five-power naval arrangement is realized. With France and Italy out of it, there will be a distinct hiatus. A three-power agreement would be progress; very considerably so in the light of the failure of the Geneva conference in 1927, but there would still be left much to be done and the problem in 1936, when the Washington treaty expires, would be made that much more difficult.

Through the zeal and sincerity of Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald, the United States and Great Britain have in substance adjusted the differences that separated them in 1927. A formula of fundamentals has been evolved by means of which each country will be able to have the kind of a cruiser fleet it deems best fitted to its needs: Great Britain with a predominance in tonnage, 339,000 tons made up of 15 large and 35 smaller cruisers, and the United States to offset greater total tonnage by 18 or 21 large cruisers and between 15 and 18 smaller ships, depending upon the figure that is fixed for the larger craft.

By this means have the two countries overcome the cruiser issue. As to other craft, destroyers, capital ships, such as aircraft carriers and warships, Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald propose to curtail them by the process of obsolescence, decommissioning the former when they become of a certain age, and extending the service of the latter group from the 20-year limit fixed by the Washington treaty to 26 years, which will carry them up to the 1936 conference.

Japan Ready for Pact

Japan while making certain demands, particularly with regard to cruisers, has given complete assurance that its policy is one of promoting a naval accord and that while it will naturally protect what it considers its interests will not stand in the way of an agreement.

So that as far as these three powers are concerned a conference will be in the nature of a ratification meeting. Their differences have in substance been allayed, and it will not take them long to work out the details of an accord between themselves.

Where the crisis obtrudes in the impending conference is through the Franco-Italian conflict. At Geneva these two countries sat back and watched the United States and Great Britain meet and fail to agree on the cruiser question. Now to use a popular expression, "the shoe is on the other foot." At this conference the United States, Great Britain, and Japan will be before the world as agreed upon a naval curtailment and France and Italy in the position of complicating matters.

Because of the tremendous advantages, so obvious as not to need enumeration, the United States, England and Japan will make every effort to obtain a Franco-Italian participation, not only in the conference but in an agreement. But the responsibility will rest chiefly upon these two Latin countries, just as in Geneva in 1927 it devolved upon the first group.

Control of Mediterranean

France and Italy are engaged in a submarine and cruiser race. Both lay claims to supremacy in the Mediterranean; the first because this body of water separates it from African colonies and possessions and the source of great military man-power reserves, and the latter because it too is interested in African possessions and their resources and the Mediterranean as "home waters."

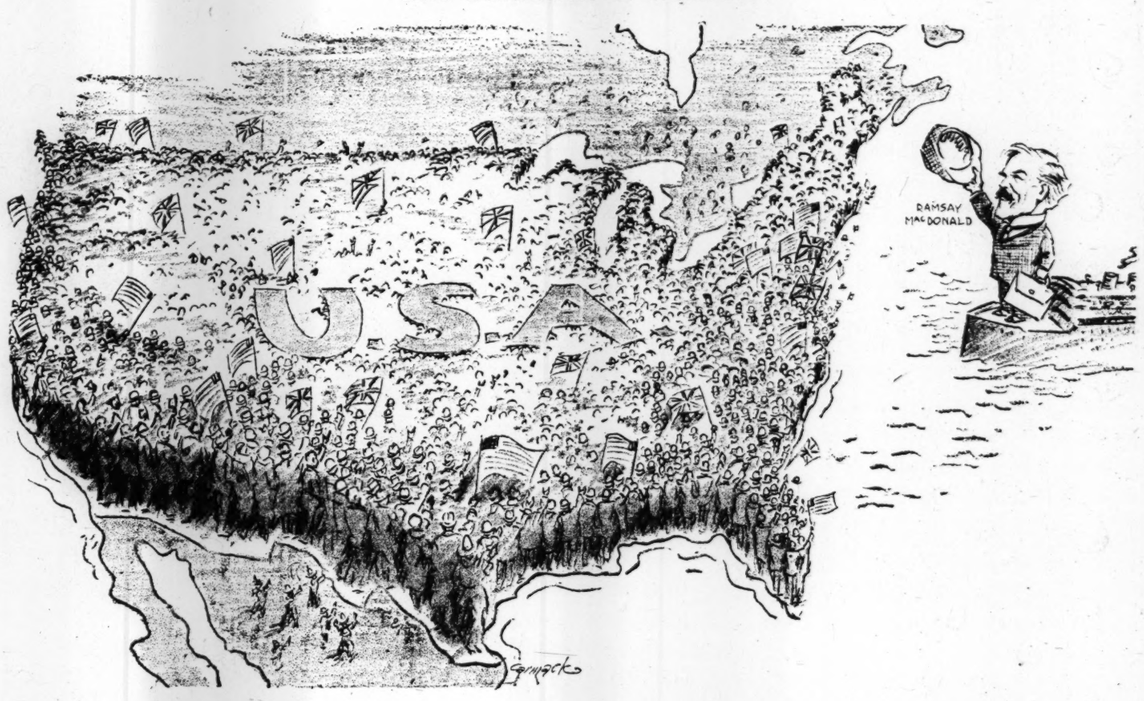
That both countries are militantly nationalistic, particularly Italy under Fascist rule and tenets, adds fuel to the situation between them. England, too, has vital interests in the Mediterranean as through it lies the route to its Far Eastern possessions and therefore it cannot but be greatly concerned in Franco-Italian submarine and cruiser construction programs.

France has today one of the largest submarine fleets in operation and is both building and has authorized still more of these ships. Italy is racing to catch up and has a vast under-the-surface fleet projected. Likewise, both are building many cruisers, although in this category their tonnage, both in use and projected, is considerably less than that of the other three powers.

Whether these conflicting interests, demands, policies and nationalism can be adjudicated and compromised is the question. Certainly, great public sentiment and pressure will aid enormously.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald are in hopes that public sentiment will come to their aid, not only in obtaining an agreement but in bringing about its ratification afterward.

The Committee of Welcome



'To Look After Father' in America Is Miss MacDonald's Rôle, She Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the midst of weighty affairs of state, when big things are being held in the balance; when every word and every gesture is noteworthy, and persons seem to grow to enormous proportions in consequence of it, there is a distinct relief in discovering, as one generally may discover, that the principal figures upon whom public interest centers itself are human.

There are, of course, degrees of humanity; certain notable characters have achieved an outer aspect of importance through which not even their most intimate friends have penetrated properly, but this is rare, and usually one may find the human being behind the machine if one takes the trouble to look for it.

In the case of one at least of the two figures which are destined to hold a foremost place in the thoughts of the United States and Great Britain during the next few weeks, humanity is not very far to seek. Miss MacDonald, to friends and casual acquaintances alike, is entirely a human being, without the very slightest trace of the machine, and without any desire to play a part of importance.

"I am going to America to look after my father," she tells all and sundry, "and as I have been there before, I know just what to expect. Everybody is tremendously kind to me, and I am very happy."

Miss MacDonald is a hard worker. Educated at the North London Collegiate School, one of the oldest schools for girls in the country, and passing from there to college, where she took up the study of domestic science, she confesses to a certain amount of consternation when, at the general election in 1923, she saw the Labor Party returned to power, and herself the daughter of the Prime Minister. Her studies had to be brought to an abrupt conclusion—she had only been at college for a year and a term—and she entered into possession of the old house in Downing Street, very young, quite inexperienced, and rather shy.

It was during the year that followed that a woman Member of Parliament one day asked Mr. MacDonald how his daughter liked her difficult position. Mr. MacDonald looked surprised. "How does she like it?" he said, "Well, I don't know that she likes it at all; but she does it, because nothing ever daunts Ishbel!"

Miss MacDonald does not wish to be a member of Parliament—ever. If anyone asks her about it, she laughs. But she does ardently desire to go on with the social work upon which her heart has been set; and it was because of this desire that she became a candidate for the London County Council, and in 1928 was elected to serve, as Labor member for South Poplar, on the Education and the Parks Committees.

"Education comes first," she will always explain, "because I love children, and feel I can be useful in understanding the things that they need. Welfare work, and health services, and better conditions for the slums are the things I care about really. The Parks Committee is interesting, of course, but parks rank second!"

In these things Miss MacDonald is taking the lines laid down by her mother who was so well loved on account of the work she did on behalf of the women and children workers who were less capable then than they are today of helping themselves. She wears indeed her mother's mantle in many ways—in social work, in her companionship to her father, and in her duties to a family, now all grown-up—or nearly, as she explains. Her eldest brother is an architect; her second, Malcolm, is the Labor Member of Parliament for Bassetlaw; her sister, Joan, is a student at Edinburgh University; and Sheila, the youngest, is at Oxford studying for Modern Greats—law, politics, and history.

Miss MacDonald herself is hardly old enough to remember very clearly the struggles which, centering round Westminster, eventually gave her, in common with other women, the parliamentary franchise; she was only a child when the World War broke out; and at the signing of the armistice was still at school. But these things have left conditions behind them which she has been quick to recognize and handle. She is fully alive to the needs of the moment, and, talking to her, one cannot but feel that here, in this young member of a very young party, lies a worthy successor to the traditions of the past.

Prime Minister's Companions Include Prominent Personalities

Lord Arnold, Raised to the Peerage by Former Labor Government, Is Outstanding Member of Ramsay MacDonald's Party on Visit to the United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Accompanying Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, on his visit to the United States and Canada are several outstanding personalities.

One is Lord Arnold, Paymaster-General, an old friend of Mr. MacDonald, who has been the British Prime Minister's companion and confidant in much arduous traveling, besides watching over him personally in his strenuous electioneering work.

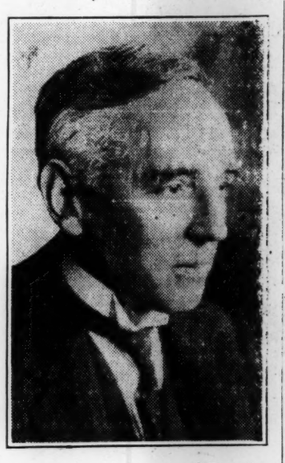
Lord Arnold was raised to the peerage during Mr. MacDonald's period of office five years ago. As Sydney Arnold he was known as a distinguished member of Parliament, having been secretary to the President of the Board of Education under a Liberal Government in 1914. He joined the Labor Party in 1922 and has been an industrious member of the present administration. His office, which—without any salary—involves but few departmental duties, enables him to help forward the administration generally. His advice is understood to be often sought by the Prime Minister.

Another is Sir Robert Vansittart, a distinguished diplomatist who quite recently has been in Washington on a visit. Sir Robert has held a number of official appointments in different parts of the world, including Paris, Teheran, Cairo and Stockholm. He was chief private secretary of the former Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, when the Conservative Government went out and has since occupied a similar post under Mr. MacDonald.

A third is Miss Rose Rosenberg, who has been private secretary to Mr. MacDonald since 1923. Miss Rosenberg began her career at an early age as a journalist. She was afterward associated with the National Council for Civil Liberties. Her publications include a series of "Advice Notes on Military Service During the War." In 1922 she was political secretary to Viscountess Rhondda, director Cambrian collieries and vice-chairman of Time and Tide Publishing Company. The Daily Express describes Miss Rosenberg as "keeper of the world's secrets," and says she is "so busy looking after the Prime Minister's affairs that she literally has not a minute to spare for her own."

Mr. MacDonald's staff also includes Thomas Jones, Deputy Secretary to the British Cabinet, and Robert Leslie Craigie, head of the American section of the British Foreign Office.

Fidus Achates of British Premier



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LORD ARNOLD
One of Ramsay MacDonald's Closest Friends, Who Is Accompanying Him on His Visit to the United States.

Themistocles' Fleet Said to Cost $144,600

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—While naval armaments are the subject of world-wide discussion and the high cost of battleships is common knowledge, historians have discovered a great fleet, victorious in one of the decisive naval engagements of the world, which was constructed and equipped at a cost of just $144,600, according to an exhibit displayed by the Field Museum of Natural History here.

The fleet was that of the great Athenian commander, Themistocles, which triumphed over the Persians under Xerxes, in the epochal battle of Salamis, about 500 years before the Christian era. The victory, historians agree, paved the way for the predominance of Greek civilization in the ancient world and prevented Asiatic supremacy.

The cost of the Greek ships is obtained from old records showing the amount of silver taken from the mines of Laurium (Plaka), Greece. The ore from these mines financed the fleet. The revenue yielded, students believe, was only 100 talents, a sum in the ancient Greek coinage equivalent to about $144,600 today.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR VOTES PEACE PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Acceptance of a program emphasizing law enforcement, world peace, evangelism and citizenship has just been voted by the executive committee of the International Society of Christian Endeavor. The program as agreed upon was formulated a week ago during sessions here of the administrative council of the body and will be communicated within the next month to the 3,000,000 members of the society, Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York, president of the organization, announced.

Call of H. G. Wells for Superstate Backed by General as Peace Ally

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Gen. F. P. Crozier, who commanded the 40th Division of the British Army in France in 1918 and was prominent in the endeavor to restore law and order during the civil war in Ireland, has come out in vigorous approval of H. G. Wells' "super-government" as a means of obtaining world peace.

Mr. Wells, in a recent speach before the Reichstag in Berlin and to a radio audience in Great Britain, announced what he said he believed to be "the most important idea in the world today—the idea that nationalism and patriotism have to give place to cosmopolitanism if mankind is to be saved from more destructive and dreadful conflicts. "Patriotism," he declared, "has become the enemy of civilization."

Soldiers up to now have laughed at Mr. Wells while delighting in his novels. "Why can't he stick to novels and leave the world alone?" they ask. Not so General Crozier who has joined Mr. Wells' camp. "You can't," he said, "figure a battle without first having a final objective clearly laid down. We are now fighting a colossal battle against war. Cosmopolis is the final objective.

Pooling of Sovereignty

"It is when governments step in and back up different ideas by creating barriers, tariffs, frontiers and all sorts of other things that wars break out. Competition itself does not create war; it stimulates prosperity. If we want peace we must pool sovereignty."

General Crozier told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he had met Mr. Wells recently and discussed the problem at length with him.

"I agree with Mr. Wells entirely," said the General, "when he says that patriotism and sovereignty are the chief stumblingblocks to cosmopolis and real peace, and I am going to work in full accord with him to try and break down the barriers."

Event in Radio History

The first appearance of Mr. Wells before the microphone, itself an important event in the history of British radiocasting, was made all the more notable by his talk, "World Peace."

Mr. Wells took the precaution to declare that he did not say that patriotism and loyalty to one's nation and rulers were necessarily an evil thing. On the contrary they had produced much splendid behavior in the past.

As in the case of Britain and France, for instance, "the method of managing human affairs in separate compartments called independent sovereign states" had worked quite well for many generations, he said, but a great change had occurred in the conditions of human life that rendered patriotism "an inconvenience and a danger."

"Today a large part of our food and drink comes from countries beyond our boundaries and some of it comes from the ends of the earth," said Mr. Wells.

Dislocation of Industry

"Seven-eighths of our industries would stop short through the lack of this or that necessary ingredient, metal, fatty substance, oil, or what not. And that would throw most of our population out of employment. Everything would be dislocated.

"You see, instead of belonging, as our great-great-grandparents did, to a comparatively simple local economic community, almost completely self-sustaining within its national boundaries, we have become members of a vaguely defined world-wide economic community.

"But—and this lies at the root of all this business of peace and war—the sovereign governments of the world have not been able to accommodate themselves stage by stage to this great change, this great fusion of once separate economic systems.

Only One World State

"Putting it compactly, every sovereign state in the world is now attempting to become—it is driven by the necessities of modern civilization to this attempt to become—a world state. And—forgive me for telling you anything so obvious—in one world there can be only one world state."

And what does Mr. Wells propose to do about it? He would forward "the new and nobler conception of life as one great citizenship," a citizenship in a world government or cosmopolis, a system of united state control of what are now the common interests of mankind—its finance, sea-borne trade, trade between nations, the movements of people, labor control and universal education.

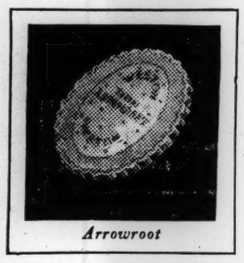
The nations of the world, he says, must be welded together in "the only system that can possibly hold them together and open a new and happier phase of human life." This, in his opinion, is the difficult, complex and laborious task of the statesmen of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN HEARS WELCOME TO PREMIER

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain listened in on the United States' welcome to its Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.

The speeches exchanged at the ceremonies in New York were clearly audible, especially in the case of Mr. MacDonald's. The sound of cheers and handclapping frequently interrupted the speeches.

Fresh and tasty, the English biscuit is now at your store



Arrowroot

CHOCOLATE, honey or fruit and the finest flour, eggs and a special pastry butter, and baking inspired with generations of pastry making tradition, create the incomparable "English biscuit." It is the most delicious product of light pastry baking.

Perhaps these biscuits belong only to your memory of pleasant afternoons in England. Or perhaps you seek out an occasional package of them that has suffered the long voyage over.

But *now* you may have the dainty biscuits from your store any time you like, freshly baked, for English ovens have been set up in America. And you pay much less than you would for importations, and no more than you have been paying for ordinary cakes or cookies. Ask for Weston's English Quality Biscuits.

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Add comfort to any room!

By Priscilla —

"Isn't it wonderful, John? No logs to carry. No ashes to dump. Just light a match and, presto, we bask in the warm, friendly glow of an open fire."

PRISCILLA is one of thousands of housewives who have found the secret of quick, cheerful heat on damp, chilly days and evenings in the spring and fall.

She first had a gas fireplace installed in the living room, where it was such a success that John decided that the dining room must have one, too.

This, by the way, is an ideal form of quick heat for home kitchens, stores, markets, delicatessens, factory offices and barber shops. Each radiator is an independent steam-heating unit which can be installed quickly anywhere. It works automatically.

Your gas company will be happy to demonstrate their many wonderful aids to better living—fireplaces, radiators, cooking, water heating, laundry drying, house heating, refrigeration, store heating, incineration and garage heating.

Any of these gas appliances may be enjoyed by you for a small down payment with convenient terms arranged for the balance.

Cozy Fireplaces... and EXTRA HEAT with Gas ...THE BETTER FUEL

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Tuesday Evenings — 7:30
Stations WBZ — WBZA
A Real Musical Treat for Everybody

THE GAS INDUSTRY OF NEW ENGLAND
OF WHICH YOUR OWN GAS COMPANY IS A PART

NANKING RUSHES TROOPS TO STEM CANTON REVOLT

Communists Reported to Be Behind Revolt of Left Wing Party in South

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Nanking dispatched reinforcements by steamer to Canton, where a majority of the troops was rushed up to the Kwangtung border in order to counter the threat to Canton following the success of the revolt of Chang Fak-wei, leader of the "Ironsides" division, who was reported nearing the Kwangsi border, where he is expected to combine with the Kwangsiites in an attack against Canton.

Chang Fak-wei revolted at Ichang, but evacuated and marched overland southward with strength unimpaired, despite Nanking's contrary reports. If a junction is realized, it will mean a formidable array against Canton, which, if it fell, might make an independent military sphere challenging Nanking's effective authority.

This military movement coincides with the reappearance of the left wing, or reorganization party, whose influence provided the political motive of the new effort against the present administration, causing Nanking to adopt the strictest measures to check it.

It is announced that the Nanking central executive committee has issued orders to arrest 10 Left Wing leaders, at present believed to be in China, but the list omits the name of Wang Ching-wei, leader of the group, who was last reported in Paris. The situation warrants the belief that he will probably return if the southern military move develops. The committee's resolution accuses the Left Wing of making alliances with the militarists to overthrow the present Government and the Nationalist Party, and claims they have Communist inspiration.

Women to Demand Changes in Tariff

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A move toward organized protest against certain high schedules of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Bill directly affecting women that is expected to reach nationwide proportions has just been made here in the formation of the Women's Nonpartisan Fair Tariff Committee.

Dr. Gertrude M. Duncan of the National Bureau of Economic Research, secretary of the committee, said that the group already includes 60 women, business, professional and civic leaders of the metropolitan area, and will go to Washington soon to state its case before the Senate Finance Committee.

Mrs. William H. Good, active in Brooklyn civic and Democratic affairs, is acting chairman of the committee, and Mrs. William Swan, one-time chairman of the Bronx League of Women Voters, is its treasurer.

"Of course, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Bill is very complicated," Dr. Duncan said, "but a few of its schedules directly and gravely affect the budgets of women consumers, who represent more than 80 per cent of the ultimate buyers of the Nation. We intend to organize against these increases."

NAME OF JUGOSLAVIA MADE SHORTER BY KING

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—Newspapers of this capital are to publish a royal decree at which the official name of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes will be changed to the "Kingdom of Jugoslavia."

The censorship over newspapers, enforced since King Alexander established his dictatorship, was removed.

WORLD BANK DUTIES GIVEN TO AMERICAN

BADEN-BADEN, Ger. (AP)—Walter Lichtenstein of Chicago was unanimously elected general secretary of the conference on the Bank for International Settlements. Jackson E. Reynolds, New York banker, who was elected chairman, and Mr. Lichtenstein constitute the only officers of the conference.

The various delegations submitted their draft statutes for the proposed international bank, each chairman explaining the main features of the various plans. These drafts, with others yet to be submitted, will be studied and compared to establish points of agreement and disagreement.

Rochester Schools Get Concert By Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Music of cultural quality on a socialized scale took a definite place in civic affairs here when the new Rochester Civic Orchestra, made possible by a subscribers' association and public contributions, fulfilled its initial function by playing the first of 32 public school free concerts, which were radiocast to 36 institutions.

Playing at East High School, under direction of Eugene Goossens, composer and director, the orchestra was heard by 23,000 school children assembled in their own buildings through radio equipment donated by George Eastman, Rochester philanthropist. The concert also was radiocast through a Rochester station to home listeners.

Other concerts in the series have been arranged by Mrs. Agnes Fryberg, educational director of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, and Mrs. Warren Parkes of Rochester as a full term course for the public school system. It also will play a season series of public concerts to which a price of 25 cents will be charged. Deficits will be met out of the fund raised by the subscribers' association and contributors.

Prague Entertains Premier of Greece

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, is here for a few days as the guest of the Czechoslovakian Republic. While declaring his visit concerned economic rather than political matters, he nevertheless has given a number of press interviews regarding Greek diplomacy.

He declared that Greece is particularly desirous of obtaining pacification and stabilization of the Balkan states as well as a good understanding with Turkey. Greece is willing to play its full part in this important development, especially economically, he said.

Mr. Venizelos would like to have the Saloniki harbor become an important outlet, with satisfactory free zones for such Balkan states as desire them, while Greece also is willing, he said, to do the utmost to satisfy Bulgarian needs in developing the Dedeaghatch port for the latter's exports. He scouted the idea that Greece might enter the Little Entente.

WALL STREET'S SOIL NEAR VALUE OF GOLD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Top-soil in Wall Street, it would seem, is actually approaching that metaphorical state of being worth its weight in gold, for, according to the rise in land values, a square foot in that section will soon be worth $1000.

The owner of a particular property in "The Street" has just refused an offer of $700 a square foot, according to reports in realty circles, and was said to be holding out for $800. The cost of office space is equally as high, ranging from $7.50 to $10 a square foot, according to location.

ENGINEERS CONSIDER DEEPER BARGE CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Acting under a resolution proposed in Congress by S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), Representative from New York, United States Army engineers are making detailed studies of the New York Barge Canal in preparing a report on the feasibility of deepening it two feet and removing bridges crossing the channel.

Engineers are going over the route, examining the 263 bridges between Albany and Buffalo. With the proposed changes the canal would be on a parity with the chain of St. Lawrence River canals leading to Montreal. The latter are 14 feet deep.

MONTHLY PLANE ROUTE TO LINK BOTH AMERICAS

New York-Buenos Aires All Air Passenger Service Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES—With the safe arrival of the United States hydroavion Washington, first steps have been completed toward the inauguration in November of a monthly traffic service for passengers and mails between New York and Buenos Aires via Rio de Janeiro—the method of transport being entirely by air in bi-motor hydro avions of the Commodore and Sikorsky type.

Colonel O'Neill, president of the New York, Rio & Buenos Aires Line, Inc., explained to representatives of the local press that the trip of the Washington was solely to explore the route from the point of view of landings, facilities for victualing and fueling. The long trip ended in the harbor of Buenos Aires after an hour or so delay, owing to the heavy fog hanging over the estuary of the River Plate, the travelers declaring that the fog was the only really serious setback they had encountered during the whole of their trip.

Besides Colonel O'Neill, the Washington carried as pilot Malcolm M. Cloakey and Engineer Herbert Leslie. The passengers were Mrs. O'Neill and Miss Galbraith, Colonel O'Neill's private secretary.

When the Nyrba's services are inaugurated the trip from New York to Buenos Aires will take seven days, landings being made during the night hours.

After a month's traveling across Central America and down the west coast of South America, Captain Montgomery arrived at General Pacheco on July 26 in his giant Sikorsky biplane after a satisfactory crossing over the Andes.

Captain Montgomery, who is president of the American International Airways, Inc., found the Pacific coast more difficult for air travel than the Atlantic. The American International Airways will co-operate with the New York-Rio-Buenos Aires line, carrying passengers and mail from Santiago de Chile to the United States, crossing Lima, Panama, Cuba, and Miami, their service also starting in November of the present year.

Both Colonel O'Neill of the Washington and Captain Montgomery of the Southern Star and those who accompanied them were welcomed by the civic dignitaries of Buenos Aires and entertained at the United States Embassy by the Ambassador, Robert W. Bliss, and Mrs. Bliss.

Already there are regular weekly air mails to the Brazilian capital, while the passenger service from Buenos Aires to Asuncion, capital of the Republic of Paraguay, is giving excellent results. It is expected that before long passenger service between the northern and southern hemispheres will be a matter of course.

SENATE CONFIRMS ARMY ENGINEER HEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of Brig.-Gen. Lytle Brown to be chief of the Army Engineer Corps with the rank of Major-General, has been confirmed by the Senate. It also confirmed the nomination of Clarence M. Young of Des Moines, as assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of Aeronautics. He succeeds William P. MacCracken Jr.

The Senate also confirmed William L. Cooper as director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, and William Graham Everson of Indiana, as chief of the Militia Bureau with the rank of Major-General.

AVIATOR MAY BECOME IRAK COMMISSIONER

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Francis Humphreys, until recently British Minister to Afghanistan, where he took a prominent part in rescuing Europeans by airplane from Kabul at the time of the revolution, is understood to have been selected to succeed the late Sir Gilbert Clayton as High Commissioner of Irak.

Sir Francis is an airplane enthusiast, and is expected, therefore, to develop the commercial air services for which Irak is a convenient link for the lines between Europe and Asia.

Republican Women Aid New York Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Leading Republican women from all parts of New York State are here planning a campaign to augment the party's strength in 1930, with a view to electing a Republican Governor.

Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt, representative from New York, who recently was named to the Republican National Committee, told the conference that the time is opportune for the women of the party to redouble their efforts in its behalf. She stressed the importance of the part which women are playing in political affairs, and declared that every effort would be made to put New York solidly in the Republican column next year.

One of the chief means in reaching the women voters will be through the Education Council organized by Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, chairman of the council, told the meeting that the council would be made up of women who are not officers in national or state party committees, and that it would attempt to keep the active interest of women who during the last presidential campaign formed Hoover clubs, unofficial Republican clubs and similar organizations.

BRITISH SHIPYARD BUSIER THAN EVER

Equipped for Warships, It Is Full of Merchant Work

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—William L. Hichens, chairman of the Cammell & Laird Company, said at Birkenhead that although this firm's yards are designed for building warships, they are now fuller than ever before, because they have been able to secure merchant work. It had been their business to find out what was wanted, and not persuade people to buy things that were not wanted.

Mr. Hichens also said the British Admiralty had cancelled an order for a new submarine, the Phoenix. He added: "It is not for us as shipbuilders to express an opinion regarding the policies of reduction of armaments."

REFORMS BY CABINET ANNOUNCED IN LISBON

LISBON (AP)—A long manifesto published on Oct. 4 gave notice of important social and economic reforms adopted by the cabinet council in all night session which broke up at daybreak. President Carmona presided.

The reform schemes contemplate reorganization of the navy, development of better relations between the metropolis and the colonies, elaboration of the new educational program and drafting of a new constitution to come into effect as soon as the present exceptional régime has concluded its work, and has restored complete stability to the country.

PORTUGUESE MARK REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Salvoes of artillery on Oct. 4 heralded the dawn of the anniversary of the revolution 19 years ago which ended the monarchy in Portugal. Thousands of Republicans marched to the square and decorated the monument of national heroes while brass bands crashed the republican hymn as cheering crowds lined the streets.

The first revolutionary banners, riddled by bullets, were carried at the head of Lisbon's garrison regiments. The city was covered with flags and warships in the Tagus gaily bedecked. The celebrations will last three days.

FRENCH HOPE CONCILIATION CAN PROCEED

Paris Admires Dr. Stresemann's Courage and Looks for Work to Continue

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A question which is demanding the attention of the French at the moment is whether or not the bridge of Franco-German understanding so laboriously built by Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Aristide Briand can be sustained and perfected. The French hope sincerely that it can. Even if Dr. Stresemann's successor cannot advance so rapidly the pace of growing friendship between the two peoples, at least it is not expected that the growing European solidarity will be seriously affected.

The recognition here of Dr. Stresemann's perseverance, patience and courage is general. It is shown how, step by step, he led his country from the Dawes plan to Locarno, to representation on the League Council, to the Briand-Kellogg pact, and now to the acceptance of the Young plan, the anticipated Rhineland evacuation and the Saar negotiations. Through most of the parleys leading to these steps decisions have been reached after an intimate exchange of views by Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand.

The Foreign Ministers of Germany and France respectively were working to one end, namely the closest possible understanding between the two countries. For some time it has been known that Dr. Stresemann has supported M. Briand's endeavors to interest Europeans in a United States of Europe, at the root of which observers feel would be a Franco-German agreement. A commercial treaty between these states has opened a new trading régime for France generally and has resulted in an increased exchange of products. Especially striking has been the formation of heavy industry cartels, the control of which has been kept in the hands of Germany and France. These developments could not have been successful without the active aid of Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand.

Jules Sauerwein, in the Matin, quotes Dr. Stresemann as having said recently to him that two more years were needed to effect a more durable arrangement with France. Possibly he was thinking in terms of a broader European commercial accord. Le Temps remarks that many delicate questions will remain to be settled, and expresses the hope held by many that Dr. Stresemann's great work for European peace will be continued by his successor in office.

London Press Pays Tribute to Work of Dr. Stresemann

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Most of the leading newspapers today carry editorial appreciations of the work of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, whom the Morning Post calls a "good and faithful servant" of his country. This paper has frequently thought it necessary to criticize him in the past, but now it declares that his loss "is not solely Germany's own." "It can never be said that he flinched or spared himself, and such courage and devotion must always deserve a generous meed of praise." Europe will watch with anxious curiosity "what will be the immediate reaction on German politics of this sudden withdrawal of so distinctive an influence."

The Times says: "Stresemann did inestimable service to the German Republic. His work for Europe, as a whole, was almost as great."

The Manchester Guardian says: "He never at Geneva stooped to any kind of intrigue or manipulation."

Dr. Curtius Appointed

BERLIN (AP)—President von Hindenburg has appointed Dr. Julius Curtius, Minister of Economics, to be Foreign Minister ad interim, succeeding Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Dr. Curtius has held a prominent position in German political life for the last few years and was chancellor for a short time in 1927. He was a member of the German delegation to the recent Hague conference on reparations which worked out the details for application of the Young plan.

Milk Price Kept Up by Chain, Is Charge

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Testimony that Larry F. Fay, president of the New York Milk Chain Association, was hired to keep prices high, was offered at the first hearing called by William P. Groat Jr., Assistant Attorney-General, in his investigation of the association. The investigation is based on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Donnelly Act, relating to combinations of trade.

In addition to Dr. Wynne, Henry M. Brown, an upstate dairyman, and Samuel M. Horrowitz, organizer of the Jewish Grocers' Association of Greater New York, testified at the hearing before Referee Charles C. Johnson, appointed by Supreme Court Justice Leander B. Faber.

Dr. Wynne testified that Mr. Fay was practically the association, which, he declared, collected from $500,000 to $800,000 a year from wholesale milk dealers. He said he first heard of the New York Milk Chain Association in 1928, when he learned that Mr. Fay was its president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and collected dues from its members at the rate of 2 cents a can.

Mr. Horrowitz told the referee that the New York Milk Chain Association had raised the price of milk to $4.40 a 10-gallon can of loose milk, and that the wholesale milk dealers comprising the association paid Mr. Fay to head them because of his apparent ability to maintain this price.

Irish Free State Cuts Size of Army

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Desmond Fitzgerald, Irish Minister of Defense, has just arrived here on board the steamship Majestic, of the White Star Line, to join other members of an unofficial Free State mission to the United States. Through lectures the members of the mission will endeavor to "enlighten public opinion in America on the agricultural and economic progress of the Free State since the inception of home government," Mr. Fitzgerald said. The other members of the party are Dr. Thomas O'Higgins, member of the Parliament of the Free State, and W. J. Burke, secretary to the Governmnt Party.

The Free State, Mr. Fitzgerald said, is the least militant country in Europe, and is now practically disarmed. Its army, he added, has been reduced from 55,000 in 1923 to approximately 5000 and military expenditures have been cut during this period from $50,000,000 to about $7,000,000.

Mr. Fitzgerald also spoke of the new Shannon River electrification system, which will be in operation within the next month at an initial cost of $25,000,000. It will multiply the consumption of electric power tenfold, he said, and will supply electric power for the entire country at cheap rates made possible by government control.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTED POINTS NOT SETTLED?

Litvinoff Says Restoration of Normal Relations Must Come First

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Maxim Litvinoff, Acting Foreign Commissar, interviewed regarding the significance of the Anglo-Soviet protocol signed by V. S. Dovgalevsky, Soviet representative to Britain, and Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, declared that the "Soviet Government adheres to the viewpoint that an absolutely indispensable prerequisite to the solution of any disputed questions between the Soviet Union and other states is a preliminary restoration of normal relations between them.

"The sudden breach of relations between Britain and the Soviet Union was not provoked and cannot be justified by any activities of the Soviet Government and its organs. This breach and the circumstances accompanying it created claims for the Soviet Union, not for the country at whose initiative the breach occurred."

After reviewing the course of Angle-Soviet negotiations since the advent of the Labor Goverment, Mr. Litvinoff concluded: "The established list of questions subject to further consideration contains nothing new, because these same questions were the object of consideration by the two governments in 1924 and found to a certain degree a solution in the treaty which Mr. MacDonald then signed, which, however, was rejected by the Conservative Government which replaced Mr. MacDonald's Cabinet.

"We consider it expedient to propose to begin consideration of all questions with an explanation of the relations of the two governments toward this treaty as a whole, or toward its separate parts, and therefore placed this question first on the list."

Newspapers generally treat the signature of the agreement as a Soviet diplomatic victory. Izvestia observing that, "If the issue of the London negotiations may with a certain degree of justice be called a victory for Moscow, it is far more the result of necessity and in this sense a victory of common sense. The 'diehard' policy in regard to the Soviet Union, breach and attempt to subject the Soviet Union to ostracism and thereby force it to capitulate, has shamefully failed."

BIG FREIGHT TERMINAL PLANNED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following the Interstate Commerce Commission's intimation that the oractice of modified "store door delivery" of freight in vogue in New York was illegal, railroads serving the city have withdrawn their services and the Port of New York Authority has announced plans for the construction of a $15,000,000 inland freight station where less-than-carload freight of all railways will be received and delivered on an impartial basis.

The 12-story structure has tentatively been planned for the block bounded by Eighth and Ninth Avenues and Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, and the assent of the several rail lines has been obtained in the belief that this location will not unduly benefit or injure any competing lines.

SIR CHARLES HOBHOUSE AGAIN HEADS LIBERALS

NOTTINGHAM, Eng. (AP)—Sir Charles Hobhouse, unanimously re-elected president of the National Liberal Federation at the opening of the party's forty-sixth annual conference here, told the convention that he had again accepted the presidency because he believed there was a future for the party.

"We must attack, not retreat," said Sir Charles. "We must look forward to success and not backward to see where we can find disaster in the past."

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Fancy Roas'g Chicken (3½)	lb. 38c	Native Spinach	lb. 8c
Fancy Roast'g Chicken (4)	lb. 45c	Radishes	bunch 3c
Fancy Fowl (4)	lb. 35c	Cranberries	lb. 12c
Fancy Fowl (4½ to 5 lbs.)	lb. 40c	Concord Grapes	basket 20c
Best Leg of Lamb	lb. 38c	Brussels Sprouts	box 20c
Forequarter Best Lamb	lb. 18c	Cauliflower	lb. 10c

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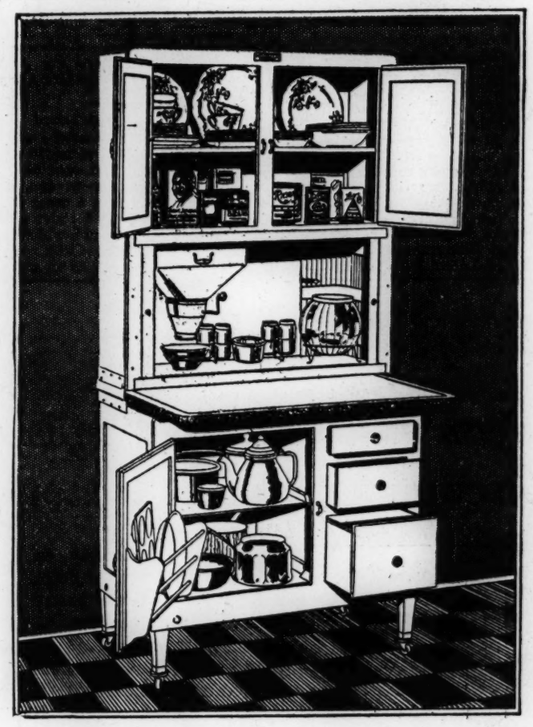
Filene's—women's sports shop—fifth floor



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HIGH WAGE LAID TO OUTPUT RISE UNDER DRY LAW

Improvement in Enforcement Will Add to Benefits, Economist Forecasts

WESTERVILLE, O.—In the final installment of his article on "Some Economic Aspects of Prohibition," Dr. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University, thus writes in part:

"Not only do the wage workers spend a larger share of their money for necessaries, amusements and means of cultivation, they are actually enabled to earn more because of the general increase in sobriety. The general disorganization of industry, slowing down of processes, especially on Mondays, resulted in a distinct reduction of the productivity of labor. Where the productivity of labor is low, wages cannot possibly be high.

"Another economic aspect and perhaps the most important of all is the effect of drink on the congestion of the lower and less skilled occupations. Any overcrowded occupation is certain to be either poorly paid or to have a great deal of unemployment among those who try to carry it on, usually both.

"One way of relief, and the most effective of all ways where it is possible, is to increase the rate of promotion from the overcrowded and poorly paid occupations to the less crowded and better paid. Most of the higher paid occupations are always short of men, especially those occupations which require great accuracy and dependability.

"Drink, by tending to destroy accuracy and dependability, reduces the number available for promotion to such occupations and at the same time increases the number who are compelled to find employment, if they find it at all, in those occupations which require little accuracy or dependability, i. e., in the already overcrowded and poorly paid occupations.

"Wage workers in the overcrowded and underpaid occupations have more to gain than any other single class from the general increase in sobriety. Those individuals who might be promoted, that are prevented from promotion and held down by their addiction to drink, are not the only ones who could be benefited. The others, who whether there is prohibition or not, have to work in the unskilled occupations, would also be benefited by the reduction in the number of their competitors. If the rigid enforcement of prohibition will increase sobriety, the wage workers should be the most zealous advocates of its rigid enforcement.

"It must be evident that all the economic evils which are alleged to exist under prohibition are due to its lax enforcement. They would disappear if it were enforced. This is a poor argument, therefore, for nullification or deliberate violation of the law. In so far as enforcement is improved, as it is likely to be under President Hoover, those evils will disappear and its benefits will accumulate.

"The frantic efforts of the wets to prevent enforcement is, they must realize, their last stand. If they are driven from this position, the corner will have been turned and from then on the economic benefits of real prohibition, really enforced, will begin to accumulate."

NEW YORK MAY BUILD $50,000,000 TUNNEL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A vehicular tunnel from the Battery to South Brooklyn, to cost about $50,000,000, is recommended in the report just made by Day & Zimmerman, an engineering firm retained by Mayor Walker to study traffic conditions in New York.

While Brooklyn interests seek a tunnel at Tenth or Eighth Street, Manhattan, and there are plans for one at Thirty-Eighth Street to handle both the cross-city and the interborough traffic, the proposed tube at the southerly tip of Manhattan is held to offer substantial relief to traffic on the bridges connecting Brooklyn and Manhattan.

New York Chinese Buy a Schoolhouse

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A few steps up from the Bowery, on crowded, colorful Mott Street, the "main street" of New York's Chinatown, the broad American features of Public School 108 are rapidly assuming an Oriental cast. In the course of a few weeks the building will house one of the first educational institutions of its kind—a free Chinese public school, purchased and supported by Chinese money, where Chinese is taught to Chinese.

Behind the transformation stands the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, which is connected with, yet independent of, the Nanking government, and which has raised the $95,000 necessary to purchase the abandoned building from the city and the $30,000 necessary for its renovation.

So far, 11 Chinese graduates of American universities have been obtained to instruct the American-born Chinese youngsters in the official language of their mother country, in the machinery, ideas and ideals of the new Chinese Government and all the varied lore and culture and history of old China. It is estimated that between 300 and 500 boys and girls will attend the school at night, after their regular sessions in the New York public schools during the day.

SERVICE MEN'S Y. M. C. A. STARTED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The corner stone of the new $3,250,000 William Sloane Memorial Branch of the New York City Young Men's Christian Association, in West Thirty-fourth Street near Ninth Avenue, has just been laid. Dedicated to the memory of William Sloane, chairman of the War Work Council, the building is for the use of men in service.

The principal speaker at the exercises was Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and who characterized the building one of the finest of its kind in the world. "I hope that our men in the service will make full use of the comforts it extends to them," he said.

AIRWAYS TERMINAL OPENED IN ALBANY, N. Y.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ALBANY, N. Y.—The new $70,000 hangar and passenger terminal of the Colonial Airways System here has just been opened with ceremonies attended by State and city officials and leaders in the aviation industry.

Simultaneous with the opening of the new airport facilities, Maj. Charles E. Woolley, director of schools of Colonial Flying Service, announced the opening of the Albany School in collaboration with professors of Union College at Schenectady. Technical instruction will be given by Prof. Mortimer F. Sayre, and Prof. J. M. Hyatt of Union College. W. Hale Francisco, division superintendent of Canadian Colonial Airways, will be in charge of shopwork. Herbert Harder, formerly of the United States Navy, will supervise air instruction.

The new hangar was said by officials of the company to be the largest of its kind in the East.

HONOLULU DEDICATES MEMORIAL TO A SONG

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HONOLULU, T. H.—Hawaii has erected a memorial to a song—the melody "Aloha Oe," composed by Queen Liliuokalani. The idea of a memorial was conceived by Albert Pierce Taylor, author and librarian of the territorial archives.

Cast in bronze and set in a lava rock, the memorial which stands just inside the sidewalk of Washington Place, Honolulu, the home of Hawaii's last royal ruler, was unveiled recently before a throng of interested spectators. It reproduces the original score of the song as composed by the Queen, and shows a bust of the Queen, which was taken from an authentic profile photograph. The memorial is decorated with leis, crown flowers and the wreath of royalty.

New Headquarters for Woman's Party

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The National Woman's Party will hold its annual convention in Washington Dec. 6, 7 and 8, the national headquarters has just announced.

At that time the new headquarters, purchased by the organization to take the place of the "Old Brick Capitol" taken over by the Government for the site of the proposed Supreme Court building, will be dedicated. The new headquarters, which is one of the historic houses of Washington, will be called the Alva Belmont House in recognition of Mrs. Belmont, president of the National Woman's Party.

The program includes a meeting to be held in recognition of Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, British suffrage leader. The chief national undertaking to be discussed is the amendment providing that men and women shall have "equal rights" in the United States and in every place subject to its jurisdiction. This amendment is sponsored in the present Congress by Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota.

In connection with international activities the December meeting will decide on a convention regarding the nationality of women to be presented to the conference on codification of international law meeting at The Hague next spring. Plans will also be made to further the equal rights treaty which was first introduced last year at the Pan-American conference in Havana.

NEW YORK'S POLICE MAY BUY AIRPLANES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Approximately 3000 uniformed patrolmen would be added to the New York police force and crime prevention and detection here modernized with radio sets on all police motorcars and an airplane patrol force on the alert, under plans of Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner. Mr. Whalen has just announced that he would seek an increase of $6,279,874 in the police budget for these puruposes.

An item of $54,000 will be requested, he said, for the purchase and upkeep of three-two passenger amphibian airplanes. While these and other additions should aid in speedy crime detection, he added, $9300 will be sought to establish a bureau of crime prevention.

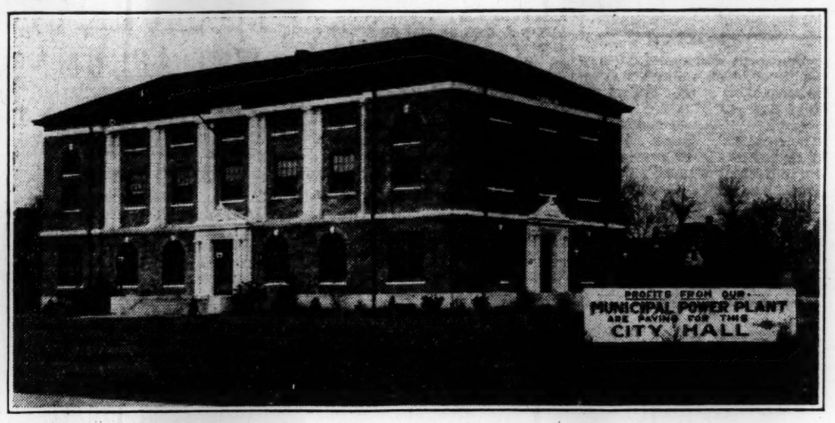
UPPER HUDSON PLANT TO ENLARGE POWER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A $1,000,000 power development project at Spier Falls, on the upper Hudson River, has just been launched by the New York Power & Light Corporation of Albany, subsidiary of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation.

An addition will be constructed to the Spier Falls plant providing for 50,000 horsepower installation, bringing the total capacity of the station to 85,000 horsepower. The extra power is being made accessible through the control dam in construction on the Sacandaga River, a tributary of the Hudson.

Hope (Ark.) Hall Being Paid For by Town's Power Company



TOWN'S POWER PLANT IS PAYING FOR CITY HALL

Profits From Hope (Ark.) Enterprise One Year Exceed Municipal Expenses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOPE, Ark.—Hope's new $85,000 city hall apparently is to cost the town only $15,000. Of the original cost, $15,000 was obtained by the sale of a city building.

The municipal water and light company has shouldered a $70,000 debt on the hall and cut it down to $16,000. The company also contributed the block on which the hall is located.

In addition, the net revenue of the municipal enterprise is said by its officials to be sufficient to cover nearly all the erpenses of the town government, including maintenance of the police and fire departments, without a property or privilege tax. Last year the revenue was approximately $2000 more than the town's expenses.

Officials explain that the enterprise does not have to pay taxes. So far as they know, that is the only regular expense a privately owned plant would have that is not charged against it.

When a movement was started to place municipal power plants under jurisdiction of the State Railroad Commission, residents opposing such legislation placed a billboard in front of the City Hall calling attention that the power plant was paying for it. The bill did not pass.

Pennsylvania Gives Leave to Teachers

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Josiah Penniman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, has just announced that leaves of absence of a year or more have been granted to 15 members of the faculty, who will engage in special activities in various part of the world, including research work pertaining to industrial and economic progress.

Dr. Alfred H. Williams, professor of industry in the Wharton School, has gone to Europe to study manufacturing methods, particularly in connection with the textile industry, and Dr. James P. Lichtenberger, professor of sociology in the same school, will teach that subject on the third university cruise around the world. Dr. Michael Dorizas, assistant professor of geography, will travel and study abroad for a year. Dr. George D. Hadzsits, professor of Latin, will be the third member of the university faculty to hold the annual professorship at the American Academy in Rome. Dr. William Moody has received the Guggenheim fellowship in education and will spend a year abroad in research work. Dr. Philip E. Calvert will devote a year to research work in entomology, chiefly in foreign museums. Dr. J. H. S. Bossard, professor of sociology, and Dr. James F. Dewhurst, assistant professor of industry in the Wharton School, will conduct a business-education survey in this country during the next six months.

Rush to Colleges Found Slowing Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The rush to enter college which followed during the World War seems to be over, Dr. Adam Leroy Jones, director of admissions of Columbia University, says in his annual report just made public. The slowing-up process, Dr. Jones declares, is "almost startling," and last year's increase of only 2 per cent is of more than passing significance.

This figure is for the 216 colleges in the approved list of the Association of American Universities, but as the list includes most of the stronger institutions, Dr. Jones says the percentage doubtless would be even larger if all the colleges in the country were included.

While it is impossible at this time to estimate the total college attendance for 1929-30, there are no indications of large gains, according to Dr. Jones.

POLITICAL SCIENCE MEETING ANNOUNCED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—World finance will be the central topic at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science at the Astor Hotel on Nov. 22, according to a statement just issued by Miss Ethel Warner, executive director of the organization.

As finance has again become a national political issue, Miss Warner said, the program committee was of the opinion that by having "a nonpartisan and scientific discussion, it may help to clarify the intricate problems" confronting the nations.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be whether the raising of discount rates injuriously affects agriculture, industry, and trade; the present problems of inflation and deflation in relation to the flow of capital; the limited amount of credit available at any time; and the effect of the right and wrong uses of credit on national and international prosperity.

Smoke Nuisance Control Reported

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Seventy per cent of the smoke nuisance in Manhattan and 50 per cent of it on the Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers has been done away with during the last year as the result of efforts by the Smoke Abatement Committee formed here last year, according to a report just made by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner. Dr. Wynne declared that "we are starting the winter of 1929-30 with a surer grasp on the smoke problem than we have had for years" and protested against the estimate that it will take 10 years to make any change in the smoke cloud over New York City. Its abatement, he said, depends alone on the ability of natural s cientists and the vigorous action of health departments.

Dr. Wynne characterized outmoded heating plants as "the greatest stumblingblock" to smoke elimination. These give off more smoke than the law allows, he said, and waste in unconsumed fuel many times the fine paid for violating the law.

The Smoke Abatement Committee is working directly with the Tugboat Owners' Association here, Dr. Wynne said, experimenting with fuels and mechanical devices for reducing smoke. He declared that their efforts had reduced the number of tugs which daily belch forth their black smoke every time they get up steam from 60 two years ago to 14 found violating the smoke regulations in one day.

MERCHANTS TO HELP PREVENT MISHAPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A campaign to prevent industrial mishaps in the metropolitan district of New York is soon to be launched by the Merchants Association in the form of a contest in which the 75,000 manufacturing concerns in the district will be asked to participate.

The increase in industrial mishaps, said Willis H. Booth, president of the association, "would indicate that various specialized and group efforts wihch have been made to solve this problem are not accomplishing all that had been hoped. It is expected that the association will be able to obtain the co-operation and assistance of numerous commercial and trade organizations that will be asked to set up various sub-contests.

World Crusade Against Blindness Guided by 'Lighthouse' Founder

Cinema Films to Be Used in Mrs. Mather's Campaign in Egypt, Syria and Greece—Vacation Tour Turned Into Series of Philanthropic Conferences

Cinema films are to be used in Egypt, Syria and Greece as part of the broadened scope of her campaign against blindness which is now to include the whole world, says Mrs. Winifred Holt Mather, whose work in aid of the blind has resulted, since 1905, in the establishment of nine "lighthouses" in the United States and Europe. Mrs. Mather and her husband, Rufus G. Mather, have just arrived in Boston after a trip around the world.

Mrs. Mather, who has devoted her career to the philanthropic task of alleviating the problems of blindness, was especially active in the education and vocational location of men blinded during service in the World War.

Her institutions, or "lighthouses" as they are called, in the United States, France, Italy and Poland have graduated thousands who are now leading useful lives in occupations ranging from shop keepers, Braille printers, and stenographers to lawyers, professors of languages and higher mathematics, agriculturists, and judges. Scholarships from the Harvard Law School, the Sorbonne and the Conservatoire have been awarded these graduates on more than one occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Mather set out to circle the globe in quest of a vacation. But conditions in countries where their work had not heretofore taken them made such an impression that a vacation soon became a strenuous campaign. In Egypt they arranged for the production of a film by means of which they hope to break through the fatalism of the people and teach them habits of cleanliness which, Mr. Mather says, can prevent and alleviate a large percentage of blindness.

In India the activity of the Mathers aroused interest in the question of the alleviation of blindness, and Sir George Rankin, Chief Justice of Bengal, accepted the presidency of a lay committee to take up the work nationally.

Similar movements were begun in Rangoon, Singapore and Canton, whereas in Japan the question was taken up by government officials as well as philanthropic organizations, which had already been considering a program. Prince Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, was very helpful to the Mathers, they reported, and while there Viscount Shibusawa, president of the Central Association of Social Workers, accepted the presidency of the Japanese Central Association for the Blind.

Mrs. Mather's work, in co-operation with such people as Helen Keller, has received the recognition of foreign governments as well as of her own countrymen. She is a member of the French Légion d'Honneur and the recipient of numerous decorations which express the gratitude of those to whom her work has brought the light of activity and accomplishment.

SON HEADS MITTEN FIRM

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dr. A. A. Mitten has been elected by the directors of Mitten Management, Inc., to succeed his father, the late Thomas E. Mitten, as president and chairman of the board. Dr. Mitten will direct the affairs of corporations with assets in this city alone of approximately $172,000,000.

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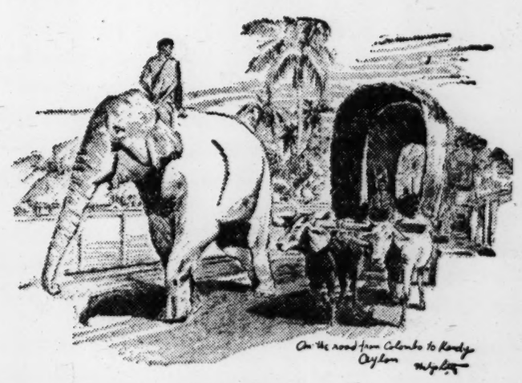

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LEGION DECIDES TO 'GO SLOW' ON DRAFT MATTERS

Wants Ground Carefully Covered Before Urging Universal Conscription

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Before winding up the business of the "biggest and best-behaved convention" of its history, by electing O. L. Bodenhamer, El Dorado, Ark., national commander, the American Legion adopted a conservative course in the matter of urging enactment of universal draft legislation by Congress.

By almost unanimous vote, the convention declined to recommit for the second time a report urging immediate enactment of the Reed-Wainwright resolution, for a commission to study universal draft legislation and to report back to Congress a specific proposal for adoption. The report was brought in by Harlem Wood, Washington, chairman of the resolutions committee.

"We shall never attain our object if this important matter is referred to a commission," objected Edward E. Spafford, New York, past national commander, who insisted upon a resolution demanding enactment "by the present Congress" of some form of legislation which would conscript capital, labor, industry, and transportation, as well as man-power, in the event of war.

Mr. Spafford said that the matter of universal conscription had been pending in Congress, in one form or another, since 1922, and that nothing had been done. He pleaded that the Legion take a vigorous attitude.

Believe in Careful Preparation

Edward S. Anthoine, Portland, Me., national executive committeeman, explained that after considering the subject a number of times it was the belief of the executive committee, and others, that a careful and extensive study of this important problem should be made in order that the proposed legislation have the support of all interests affected by it. This resulted in overwhelming support for the committee's report.

Mrs. Donald MacRae, Council Bluffs, Ia., a past president of the Iowa State Department, was elected national president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Addressing the auxiliary, Mrs. Adaline Wright Macauley, Menominee, Wis., president of the Fidac Auxiliary, declared that America needs understanding of European nations and their problems. In this lack of understanding she said the preponderance lies on this side of the ocean, and Americans are most intolerant because of this lack. It would be futile for America to disarm as an example to the world, said Mrs. Macauley, because nations abroad, with past invasions fresh in memory, would never follow that example.

Only by understanding and good will between nations can we hope for world peace, she said.

Urges Better Poppy Sale

Mrs. Boyce Ficklen Jr., retiring auxiliary president, reported that efforts are being made to obtain state educational aid to supplement federal compensation already extended to war orphans. She urged greater support of the annual poppy sale campaigns to obtain funds for child welfare and rehabilitation. In England approximately three times as many poppies were sold as in America, she declared.

The Legion asked Congress to preserve Admiral Dewey's Manila flagship, the Olympia.

Vice-commanders elected were Milton B. Campbell, Cincinnati, O.; John Dugan, Wilmington, Del.; Frank Schoble Jr., Wyncote, Pa.; Willis M. Brewer, Pontiac, Mich., and Morton M. David, Denver, Colo.

In electing the commander an unusual incident occurred. When Alabama was called in the roll call for nominations that State yielded to North Carolina. Gen. Albert Cox, who had been a candidate for commander, stepped to the stage, moved to suspend the rules and elect Mr. Bodenhamer by acclamation. A demonstration followed. Mr. Bodenhamer, a native of Goldthwaite, Tex., and a graduate of Baylor University, is in the real estate business in El Dorado. He is a past department commander of Arkansas and a national executive committeeman.

Bootleg Customer Escapes Under Law

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Bootleggers' customers cannot be punished under the prohibition law, in the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

In a decision in the case of Alfred E. Norris, New York broker and clubman, the Appellate Court held that to buy liquor and even to arrange for its delivery, as Mr. Norris did, was not punishable as a "conspiracy to transport intoxicants" or otherwise actionable under federal law.

The decision reversed William H. Kirkpatrick, federal district judge, who agreed with the contention of prohibition authorities that buyers of liquor might be prosecuted for "conspiracy" where the element of transportation was involved. Mr. Norris appealed from a $200 fine imposed by Judge Kirkpatrick after the defendant had admitted that he had purchased liquor from Joel D. Kerper, alleged "society bootlegger." Kerper was convicted and sentenced to a year and three months' imprisonment and $20,000 fine.

Federal authorities, it was stated, may appeal the case for final decision to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hague Conference Fixes Wavelengths

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—Among the technical details to which the Hague radio conference agreed before breaking up is a uniform definition of wavelengths.

Long waves are to be 3000 meters and above, medium waves between 3000 and 200, border waves between 200 and 50, short waves between 50 and 10 meters. Under 10 meters are ultrashort waves. It was advised that in order to eliminate interfering with other senders, the broadcasting stations shall adhere to the rules of the Washington Treaty concerning the limitation of power of radiocasting senders. Thus, European stations sending on waves between 200 and 545 should not increase the power above 100 kilowatts.

The meeting of the international consultative technical committee on radio communication at Copenhagen in 1931 will deal with unsolved problems, as radio telephone connection between movable stations and land stations stabilization of senders, and testing and mutual agreement on wavelengths.

European Places and Personalities

(Continued from Page 1)

At the League Assembly in Geneva, with not a single citizen of the United States present in any official capacity, much of the debate turned upon what the United States was likely to do.

The Pact of Paris, which an American Secretary of State had at least an equal share in formulating; the disarmament discussion, led by President Hoover; the Hague Conference, based upon a document drawn up by Owen D. Young and Thomas W. Lamont, and the Dawes plan, named for the present United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, engaged the attention of the delegates to the League Assembly, and several thousand American citizens moved unofficially upon Geneva to observe the procedure. They heard nearly all of the chief speakers in the 10-day debate upon the League's work and outlook make laudatory reference to former President Woodrow Wilson and to President Hoover, but such of them as attended the laying of the corner stone of the League's new building discovered the mortifying fact that no memorial, either of the United States or of any of its citizens, was deposited therein for the edification of distant generations.

No Longer Pressed to Join

Perhaps, too, they may have found reason for embarrassment in the complete indifference of leading representatives of the League as to whether the United States came in or stayed out. Three years ago this was not the case. No American of any standing or influence whatsoever could set foot in Geneva without being plied with arguments to show the vital necessity of his country's entering at once open full membership in the League. Nowadays there is a distinct and apparent sentiment among the leading figures that if America desires to stay out she may do so with their entire approval.

Economically and industrially, even more than politically, the United States engages the attention of Europe. The American system of mass production, forced upon European consciousness by the invasion of foreign markets by its products, is under discussion everywhere. American mergers, chains and consolidations awaken European apprehension—not emulation. While Americans form trusts and mergers to keep prices down, Europeans establish cartels to keep prices up. While Americans exalt high wages as a means of increasing the purchasing power of the home market, and tax every resource of invention and organization to keep the product cheap, despite the high wages, Europeans still cling to a low wage scale as essential to industry, and bitterly resent the endeavors of Messrs. Ford and Filene to get an estimate of just what wages in various European cities would be the equivalent of the famous $6 a day at Detroit. Against the American system of chain stores for retailing, European sentiment today is practically a unit.

Resist Standardization

To the commercial life of cities like Paris, Berlin or Vienna, with their almost uncounted little stores, each doing a pitifully small business, barely supporting their proprietors and violating every modern rule of economic efficiency, the American system of organized distribution would be a revolution. It would change not only standards, but modes and manners of living. It might cheapen products in the end, they admit, but the task of reconstruction and adaptation would be almost impossible. It is unlikely that 1 per cent of those who would be affected ever heard that such a revolution in industry was even under discussion, but the wiser heads who know how irresistible is the operation of economic law, and who have seen, under its inexorable sway, so many of the ancient habits, customs and practices of even the most remote parts of the Continent disappear, do view this contingency with alarm and denounce unsparingly the "Americanization of Europe."

The employers' representatives in the International Labor Bureau fought determinedly to prevent the inquiry into "real wages" asked by Mr. Ford, and the newspapers of Paris and certain other European capitals are unsparing in their condemnation of mass production and the high wages which it makes possible. Perhaps the very writers of the articles are keenly desirous of higher wages for themselves, but in Europe, as elsewhere, the press as a whole expresses capitalistic opinion, and capital abroad is yet to be convinced of the economic value of high wages, combined with cheapness of product.

Friendly to Americans

But if American economic ideas, business methods, and increasing invasion of European markets are not regarded with favor in Europe, I cannot discern any glaring indication of that hostility to our people of which so much is being said and written. In the three countries of which I have seen the most on this trip—England, France and Switzerland—I have encountered nothing but the utmost courtesy and seeming friendliness. American money is highly appreciated, especially in the two latter countries, and one sometimes suspects that more determined efforts are made to extract it from our nationals than from traveling Europeans. But it is done with suavity and tact. Perhaps the almost universal ignorance of foreign tongues among Americans has much to do with their misapprehension of the attitude of foreigners toward them. The misconception is common, not alone with Americans, that an idea can be made more comprehensible by shouting it at the top of one's lungs irrespective of the language employed, and out of this spring many colloquies, apparently heated but really only intended on both sides to make clear the incomprehensible. Add to that the still lingering American belief that Europe is the home of cheap things, and that any price approaching what he would cheerfully pay on his side of the water is extortion, directed especially against his countrymen and you have the explanation of many of the charges of foreign enmity and discourtesy.

Hotels No Longer Cheap

For the fact is that the portions of Europe frequented by tourists no longer offer much in the way of cheapness. The first-grade hotels of London, Paris, or Geneva charge about New York prices, but there are multitudes of little-known and less ostentatious hotels in the two latter cities, where most comfortable quarters may be had for at last one-third less than in New York. It is so throughout all matters entering into the cost of travel. Railway fares, first class, about equal ours in the United States, but one can travel second at a notable saving. Neither first nor second, however, in my judgment, equal in comfort the Pullman or day-coach travel on our best roads. Dining-car service here is cheaper and in most instances better than in America. Taxis are phenomenally cheap even in comparison with New York. There is no spectacle so suggestive of appreciated luxury as a party of four American tourists riding some three miles over the Paris boulevards at a total cost of about 18 cents!

And as to those articles which American travelers bring in enormous numbers from Paris—bags, buckles, scarves, dresses, jewelry of doubtful authenticity, and the like—it is rather in the novelty and variety of design than in cheapness that the appeal lies. Fifth Avenue, Michigan Boulevard, Tremont Street can show most of the staple French goods, at prices favorably comparing with those of Paris, but the host of little workshops and the uncounted little stores of the French capital do produce and display a tempting variety of designs, an engaging number of novelties, many of which never find their way across the Atlantic. The genius which France has devoted to designing novel bottles and flasks for perfumery alone ought to make a nation's artistic reputation.

Too Much Prosperity Talk

It is not, however, fortunate for American prestige that so large a body of American publicists insist on talking in and out of season of their national prosperity. The theme seems to be getting on European nerves even more irritatingly than did the simpler boasts of the superiority of American plumbing and central heating. Moreover to boast of one's wealth and at the same time to complain of overcharges and high prices is illogical. It creates the impression of one who is alike purse proud and stingy. Because of this one hears sneers at American ideals even where all is smiles for the individual American. And perhaps this is just. There are things greater than prosperity—although prosperity can materially aid in attaining them. There are countries in which American literature, art, architecture, drama, music might more safely be discussed than national prosperity. Yet few visitors to Europe are equipped to talk of these matters which interest multitudes here. Yet in none of these departments of human activity is the contribution of the United States other than highly creditable. A little more emphasis laid upon them would tend to raise American prestige—it would disabuse the European mind of the idea that the United States, as Mr. Kerr said of England, is led by the rich, and led away from the Kingdom of Heaven on earth.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM GETS 7000 ADDITIONS

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania Museum of Art has acquired nearly 7000 additions to its collection during the last year by gifts, bequests and purchases, according to a report just issued to the 5000 members by the museum directors. These gifts included 22 architectural elements—period rooms and backgrounds—which are to be installed as soon as all the units have been received. This will enable the museum staff to plan the placement of each background and to start the installation of the Romanesque and Gothic sections which are expected to be opened to the public in 1930.

Included in this section will be one of the largest gifts made to the museum, a twelfth century cloister and its façade which was purchased by an annonymous donor for $250,000.

CAMPAIGN FOR CLEAN BOROUGH IS LAUNCHED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An all-year campaign for the elimination of unsightly and unsanitary conditions in the Borough of Queens is being organized by the Permanent Committee of 20 on Sanitation and Beautification, it has just been announced by Mrs. Charles B. Williams, chairman of the committee. Thousands of paper bags, for use as garbage pail linings and as containers for general household rubbish, will soon be distributed, she said, and special collections made for them. During the past three weeks, the end of the Fall clean-up campaign, nearly 700 abandoned motorcars have been picked up, she added, bringing the year's total to 6200.

Pear Tree 300 Years Old Still Fruitful; Was Brought to America by Endecott

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DANVERS, Mass.—For presumably the three hundredth season the Endecott pear tree on the Orchard Farm here—thought to be the oldest cultivated tree in New England—is bearing its October fruit.

Furthermore it is "carrying on" for the same family that brought it here from England in 1630, for the land on which it is growing is the property of an Endecott 10 generations removed from the John Endecott, first colonial Governor of Massachusetts Bay, who is supposed to have imported it and afterward, in 1632, to have transplanted it to Orchard Farm.

The tree has not been neglected. In October, 1809, President Adams wrote to a Salem diarist inquiring about it, many famous men and women have tested its flavor, poets have woven stanzas about it; and professional tree men have made it the subject of much study.

The weight of three centuries has split its trunk into three stems, many of its shoots have been grafted on younger stock, but the sturdy tercentenarian bears on, while many of the supposedly more enduring objects associated with its sapling years have been retired long since—like the old John Endecott sun dial—to a sheltered venerability in the Essex Institute at Salem.

CHILD WELFARE RECORD REFUTES WET ARGUMENT

Child Abuse Through Liquor Shows Decline of More Than 50 P. C.

Abuse of children in Massachusetts, due to intoxicating liquors, has dropped from 47.7 per cent in 1916 to 20.8 per cent in 1928, Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, stated at the Newton Center First Baptist Church. He called for recognition of the social benefits of prohibition, and declared that the wets have about-faced on two of their former salient arguments. The meeting was conducted under auspices of the Newton W. C. T. U.

Basing his statements upon observations made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in more than 5000 families, Mr. Davis said that the beneficial effect of prohibition on the child life of Massachusetts should attract the attention and interest of all humanitarians. Citing year-by-year figures, showing that child abuse due to intoxicants has been consistently more than 50 per cent lower since prohibition, Mr. Davis said, "Facts like this cause the plea of the wets for so-called personal liberty to collapse like a punctured balloon."

Abandonment of the saloon, and recognition of the need for education as the best means of promoting temperance, were cited by Mr. Davis as retreats of the wets before the steadily increasing public conviction of the social benefits of prohibition.

"A few years ago," he said, "opponents of prohibition called the saloon the 'poor man's club' and claimed that it was an important and almost indispensable factor in the social life of the workingman. Every wet now asserts that the saloon was bad and must never be permitted to return.

"This apparent about-face, if one is credulous enough to accept it at par value, is one of the most striking effects of prohibition."

A similar reversal of position on the part of the wets with regard to education, was brought out by Mr. Davis. "For decades," he said, "the drys stressed the need for broadcasting to the people the natural-scientific facts about beverage alcohol, its physiological effects, and its responsibility for an enormous amount of social wreckage. The wets ridiculed the educational work of the temperance organizations and endeavored in many ways to discourage the dissemination of literature containing statements which were vouched for by the leading natural scientists of the world.

"Prohibition has apparently clarified the vision of the wets. They now demand that the drys devote their entire attention to educational work. Even the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, who was, as I recall, never very vocal in connection with the anti-alcohol educational campaigns, now sees the need for education rather than legislation.

"The Eighteenth Amendment is the result of many years of education and enlightenment regarding the social and economic liability of beverage alcohol. It is a signboard pointing the way of progress and a higher civilization."

Mr. Davis asserted that the latest move of the wets, to repeal the State Enforcement Law, is in fact an attack on the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. "To deny the responsibility of Massachusetts to cooperate in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment," he said, "is to open the way for a reign of lawlessness far exceeding the present lawlessness of the purveyors of synthetic gin and caustic cocktails."

NEW ENTRY RULE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has issued orders that members of Congress and other high government officials are entitled to free entry when they return from abroad on government business, and to courtesy of the port when they return from pleasure trips. The instructions supersede previous orders. When they are returning from abroad on private business or pleasure trips, they are given the courtesy of an expedite order, which does not carry with it free entry.

Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary, who issued the order, explained that Louis Douglas, Representative from Arizona, who was transferred at Quarantine to a cutter and sent ashore, received this courtesy because he had been to Europe to visit his father, and was anxious to hurry back to Washington to assume his duties.

Mrs. Hoover Opens Argentine Air Line

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Herbert Hoover christened the Buenos Aires 20-passenger seaplane, built by the New York-Rio-Buenos Aires Line to inaugurate passenger service between the United States and Argentina.

The air liner will take off within a few days for Buenos Aires, stopping at various ports en route, according to Col. R. A. O'Neill, president of the line. It will be the first of a fleet of 12 to be delivered at a rate of one a month.

Diplomats and government officials took part in the ceremonies at the naval air station where flags of the American republics waved in the breeze. Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, said that through the airplane the "nations of the Americas will be brought into such close touch with one another that the misunderstandings which in the past have arisen because of lack of acquaintance will disappear."

Manufactured by the Consolidated Aircraft Company of Buffalo, N. Y., the plane has a wing spread of 100 feet and is driven by two Pratt & Whitney motors, each having 575 horsepower. Room is provided for 20 passengers, with sleeping quarters for 16. Without mail, the plane could accommodate 32 passengers. The line has a mail contract from the Argentine Government. A radio aboard has a sending radius of 250 miles.

Post Office Demands Unified Air Rates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—For the first time since conferences began early in the week between Post Office officials and representatives of the aviation companies regarding mail rates, on which it is estimated that the Government will lose about $3,000,000 in the present fiscal year, an open hearing was held.

Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, who has been seeking to reduce the costs of the department, said that the Post Office Department cannot negotiate rates individually with contractors. Some "scientific yardstick" must be applied to all cases, or rates would have to be determined by competitive bidding.

The Government, he said, should not be called on to absorb in mail pay losses which are incident to passenger service. The industry, he declared, has reached such a stage that it does not require further stimulation from the Post Office Department.

A committee of nine, one for each operating company, was appointed to study the situation and report at the next session.

NEW YORK MAN PLANS BUILDING 1050 FEET TALL

Manhattan Race for Most Lofty Structure Entered by A. E. Lefcourt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Provisional plans for a skyscraper 1050 feet high which would tower many feet above the tallest building in the world, have been announced by A. E. Lefcourt, well known New York builder. The structure would represent an investment of $30,000,000, Mr. Lefcourt said, including the cost of land already purchased at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street.

Mr. Lefcourt said that the erecting of a building of this size depended mainly upon the consummation of a lease with a company of international reputation which desires to locate in the world's tallest building. Should plans be filed by some other concern for the erection of an even taller building, he indicated, the erection of this structure might be abandoned.

The building proposed by Mr. Lefcourt, who has added nearly a score of tall structures to Manhattan's skyline, would surpass by some 50 feet the proposed 80-story Empire State Building, which is planned for the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel site. It would be considerably higher also than the proposed 925-foot City Bank-Farmers' Trust Building, plans for which have recently been announced.

Plans also have been filed here for a 71-story skyscraper which will rise to a height of 925 feet. It is to be in the Wall Street section, in the block bounded by Exchange Place, William, Beaver and Hanover Streets, and will be built by the City Bank-Farmers' Trust Company.

The City Bank-Farmers' Trust building will be of Alabama limestone in modern style, with a tower 80 feet square rising from the twenty-eighth floor. From the fiftieth floor it wil taper off to an illuminated bronze sphere supported by four huge eagles. The building will have the largest individual telephone exchange in the world with 1000 trunk lines, and there will be 30 high-speed elevators.

Complete plans for the structure have been drawn by Cross & Cross, architects. George A. Fuller Company, Inc., will construct the building, which is to be completed in 1931.

SLOT MACHINES SMASHED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To leave no doubt that the order he gave for the destruction of 21 slot machines was carried out, Judge Joseph L. McCarthy personally watched them smashed up.

Hickey-Freeman
Fall Suits and Topcoats
Unequaled in Style and Quality!
Haynes & Company
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"
1502 Main Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Linen Breakfast Sets
Low Priced
in the "Weavers' Damage" Linen Sale This Week
52x52 inches, $2.79
52x68 inches, 3.79
Fine damask patterns, all linen cloth with six napkins. Stunning for breakfast nook or informal dining room. In gold, pastel green or blue.
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BOB SHOP
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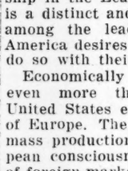

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KITCHEN CHARM TO RIVAL DAYS OF OPEN FIRES

Place of Honor Given to Ingenious Arrangement at Women's Exposition

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK—A kitchen has a place of honor in the annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries taking place this week at the Hotel Astor. But this is an unusual kitchen.

In the first place it was designed by Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth, who knows a great deal about a kitchen because she is the mother of 11 children, and a great deal about modern methods of labor-saving because she is a practicing engineer. And the kitchen was designed to the order of another woman, Miss Mary Dillon, who occupies the position of president and chairman of the board of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company.

What Mrs. Gilbreth did was to go about the business of baking a cinnamon cake for breakfast and to measure the steps which she took on the kitchen floor back and forth from mixing cabinet to refrigerator to oven.

Then she put the mixing table on wheels so that it would serve a variety of purposes in the kitchen, and moved it over to a position between kitchen cabinet and refrigerator so that all the ingredients she needed would be within arm's reach.

Using this project as a pivot the entire little kitchen has been set up, compact enough for the tiniest city apartment and convenient enough to attract the attention of the home maker with plenty of room at her disposal.

As an illustration of what women's ingenuity in the manufacturing field is doing to beautify the kitchen the exhibit is of special interest, for, as one interested observer said, "Why should a gas stove have to be built like the cumbersome old coal ones and why must a gas refrigerator look like an ice one?"

To which her neighbor replied, "The first automobile looked like a horseless carriage, but see what we have today. It won't be long before a kitchen will be the same attractive spot in the modern home that it was in the olden days of open fires and spits for cooking."

There appears to be no lack of interest in home making even in a show which exploits the woman in real estate and the woman in manufacturing. For along with the displays of women tearoom owners and women bakeshop owners and women candy makers there are the daily contests in which prizes are offered for cooking and the competitors are many, from the Victorian woman and the foreign-born woman who send in elaborate confections requiring intricate recipes and hours of preparation to the business girl who offers strawberry jam or a Sunday night supper dish prepared at evening in her tiny New York kitchenette.

COURTS MAKING INROADS UPON INACTIVE CASES

(Continued from Page 1)

and his intention to supplant federal attorneys who do not keep abreast of their work.

Mr. Mitchell likewise reported to the conference that pending United States cases have increased over last year, though the percentage of inactive cases has declined. Civil cases have jumped from 18,546 to 21,185, due, according to Mr. Mitchell, to a last-minute rush of adjusted compensation cases and to new civil dry cases like padlock actions.

Criminal cases have increased from 30,375 to 31,500, due to prohibition cases; private suits have dropped from 39,300 to 37,500 and bankruptcy cases have remained stationary at about 58,800. Total cases pending June 30, 1929, were 149,033, as against 147,142 at the same date last year.

Mr. Mitchell interpreted the figures as showing the great need for additional appropriations and personnel.

The Listener Speaks

"WELL, folks, roll up the rugs. Nat Shilkret's dance orchestra is going to play for you now," said John S. Young at the beginning of the Victor Hour at 10:30 on Thursday evening, but probably the decks had already been cleared for action in the homes where feet are easily enticed to rhythmic activity, for the lively music of the Atwater Kent midweek dance program had already been heard through the WJZ chain for half an hour when the Victor period began through the other NBC network.

Earlier in the evening, in the Fleischmann Sunshine Hour at 8 o'clock, Ben Pollack's orchestra had pleasantly initiated the movement of rugs and feet.

The Victor period is an interesting detail in the great combination of amusement interests controlled by the Radio-Victor Corporation. Every number played by Mr. Shilkret had been recorded on Victor records, so that, as it was pointed out, owners of the combination Victor phonographs and radio could repeat the program exactly if they wished to do so.

Another ramification of these allied interests was indicated by the announcement that in next week's radiocast Gloria Swanson would sing some of the songs which are a part of her new talking picture—which will doubtless be featured at the numerous Radio-Keith-Orpheum theaters—which songs have also been recorded by her for Victor. It will be interesting to see whether Miss Swanson's voice is in any way comparable to her famous eyes.

This Victor Hour undoubtedly offers some of the best dance music which is available on the air now. The idea of presenting different recording organizations each week seems to be working out well. The one objection to the period is common to many other sponsored programs. It is found in the flowery advertising matter which is interspersed rather too freely with the music. It might be imagined that radio manufacturers would tire of superlatives and claims to epoch-making inventions and improvements, since such claims are fast becoming the laughing stock of all intelligent readers and listeners.

A clear statement in a few words of the actual nature of any improvements which actually do lie back of specially coined terms—if any such improvements really exist—would be far more effective, and would waste less of the listener's time—thus increasing the number of those who do listen to these programs. D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9

World Series Baseball

Chicago Cubs-Philadelphia Athletics (CBS, WEAF and WJZ Chains transcontinental). Second game, Wrigley Field, Chicago, Graham McNamee announcing for NBC and "Ted" Husing for CBS. 2:15 p. m.

Grand Opera

All-Verdi Program (Mobiloil—WEAF Chain). Nino Fucile, baritone; Viola Philo, soprano, and orchestra conducted by Erno Rapee. 8 p. m.

Pietro Mascagni's "L'Amico Fritz" (WEAF Chain). Done by the National Grand Opera Company and orchestra under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Twilight Melodies" (WJZ Chain). Familiar favorites by orchestra conducted by Adolphe Dumont, and the Los Angeles Trio, "Tom, Dick and Harry." 7 p. m.

"Golden Gems" (WEAF Chain). English composers by Elsie Baker, contralto, and Theodore Webb, baritone. French composers by string trio. 7:30 p. m.

Chauncey Parsons, tenor; Owens Brothers' two Pianos; Harry Kogens Orchestra (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). "Elli Elli," noted Hebrew song of Shalitt, by Mr. Parsons. 8 p. m.

"Voice of Columbia" (CBS). Selections from the "Peer Gynt Suite" as orchestral features. Opera aria featured by the vocalists. 8 p. m.

"Happy Wonder Bakers" (Continental—WEAF Chain). Popular program with several light classical interludes. Orchestra, male trio and tenor soloists. 8:30 p. m.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers; Gus Haenschen, director (Palmolive—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Musical geography. 9:30 p. m.

Hill Billy Boys (NBC—KHQ). Old and new mountain ballads. 8:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

"Around the Reznor" (Split WJZ Network—except WJZ). Harmony favorites by male quartet. 1:45 p. m.

"Foresters" (Sylvania — WJZ Chain). Male quartet and orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

"Voyagers" (ABA—WJZ Chain). At the United States Military Academy, West Point. Male octet and band. 10 p. m.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS). Negro spirituals. 10:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Celebrating anniversaries of Verdi and Saint-Saëns by program made up entirely of their works. 6 p. m.

Bernard Levitow's Concert Orchestra (Kolster—CBS transcontinental). Beethoven, Saint-Saëns, Debussy, Von Dittersdorf, Weber and Ferrata. 10 p. m.

Clyde Morse, pianist; Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Grieg "Concerto in A Minor," by Mr. Morse. Mendelssohn and Tchaikovsky frame orchestral program. 10:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Featuring delightful characteristic "At the Sea," from Holmes' symphonic suite, "In the Blue Country." 11:15 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

"Shavers" (Ingram—WEAF Chain). Football songs, close harmony numbers, musical show seelctions and talking picture themes. 9 p. m.

"Musketeers" (KHQ, KOMO, KPO). 11 p. m.

Recital

Mme. Lolita C. Gainsborg, pianist (WJZ). First movement of MacDowell's "Keltic Sonata." 7:35 p. m.

Minstrelsy

Cotton Blossom Minstrels (KHQ, KFI, KSL). Always enjoyable because so rare. 10 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Forty Fathom Trawlers" (Forty Fathom—WJZ Chain). Whaling "yarn" by the skipper of the "Spray." 9:30 p. m.

"Across the Pacific" (CBS). The Hank Simmons Show Boat has tied up at this point on the air waves. 11 p. m.

"The Cabin Door" (NBC Pacific). Comedy drama and music of the South. 3 p. m.

"Roads to Romance" (Associated Oil—NBC Pacific). Leading to Astoria, Ore., founded by John Jacob Astor, and describing the Columbia River Highway and the Oregon salmon hatcheries and canneries en route. 8 p. m.

FOREST FIRES FEWER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—More than 40 protected counties in North Carolina reported forest fire damage for the entire month of August amounting to only $674. There were 14 fires reported. Conservation workers attribute this minimum damage to the increased caution that is being exercised as the result of education.

Colorful Lights Coax Airplanes Down From Sky

Photo by Trowbridge

Sky Harbor, Near Chicago, an Airport Designed in the Modernistic Manner, Is Brilliantly Illuminated. The Hangar in the Background Is Shaped Like the Arch of a Giant Bridge.

MODERN NOTE USED IN DESIGN OF SKY HARBOR

Airport Near Chicago Offers Club Accommodations for Aviators

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO — Modern architecture has been adapted to the modern purpose of furnishing hangar and clubhouse facilities for fliers—at Sky Harbor in the suburbs a few miles northwest of this city.

When illuminated with varied colored lights at night, these "odd conceptions" provide an unmistakable landmark for the aviator, and a "candle-to-moth" attraction to spectators.

Sky Harbor is a $350,000 speculation in providing a commercial landing field, country club accommodations and flying school facilities. To compete with many other airports around Chicago it had to have some mark of distinction, and the architect has attempted to provide it with an unusual clubhouse and one great hangar that looks like an arch of a giant bridge.

The new "port" has become the home of the Gray Goose Air Lines, Inc., and the Interstate Air Lines, Inc., subsidiaries of the United Aviation Corporation. L. W. Scudder is the head of the project.

Sky Harbor was the scene of operations for a recent endurance refueling flight, the "Chicago-We-Will" venture, which ended after 13 days in the air. It drew from 3000 to 20,000 spectators to the airport nightly.

INDIVIDUAL CONTESTS THOUGHT INEFFICIENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Development of cooperation and group loyalty among children is retarded by competitions offering recognition for individual achievement, according to Dr. Julius Bernard Miller of Teachers College, Columbia University, who has just completed an experiment involving a study of 1538 children in the New York public schools.

Competing for a prize, Dr. Miller found, spurred nearly all the children on to greater efficiency than when they were merely working for group honors. Dr. Miller found that the average child did 32.4 more examples in a given time for personal prizes than he did for group honors in the same time.

CEREMONY INITIATES RAZING OF WALDORF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Ceremonies initiating the razing of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street have just been conducted atop the famous hostelry by Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York. Plans have already been announced for the erection of an 80-story office building on this site.

Several hundred workmen are now busy dismantling the few remaining fixtures and tearing out walls and doorways. Dust lies thick along "peacock alley." Passers-by stop daily to peer into the old lobby, many seeking to buy some small momento of its past, although the furnishings and equipment of the building were sold several months ago.

Prisoners' Mutiny in Colorado Ended

CANON CITY, Colo. (AP)—A prison mutiny, which claimed the lives of seven guards and six convicts, ended at the Colorado State Penitentiary here this morning when the four ringleaders of the uprising committed suicide.

The other convicts then surrendered and were marched out of the cellhouse just at sunrise.

Warden Francis E. Crawford, who declined all offers to parley with the prisoners, was wounded during one of the attacks on the cell block.

National Guard troops and police details from four Colorado cities fired more than 7000 rounds of ammunition into the convicts' stronghold during the night. The siege was marked by two attempts to dynamite the cell house walls, one blast breaking all the windows, but failing to effect a breach in the masonry.

The convicts had made provision for a long siege. In one of the cells they had stacked 25 huge loaves of prison bread.

PENNSYLVANIA LINE BUYS 100 LOCOMOTIVES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania Railroad has authorized construction of 100 new freight locomotives at a cost of approximately $9,000,000, it has been announced here. They will be of the "mountain type," with eight driving wheels. On a level track, each engine of this type can pull a train of 125 cars, weighing 10,000 tons, at a speed of 25 miles an hour.

All new mechanical devices will be incorporated in the locomotives and larger tenders will eliminate stops for coal and water at many points en route. In the past years the Pennsylvania has increased the tractive power of its locomotives by 70 per cent through adding more powerful engines to its equipment, according to officials of the company.

BIG APARTMENT HOTEL IN NEW YORK RAZED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York's first apartment hotel, the Hotel Majestic, which covers the block on Central Park West from Seventy-first to Seventy-second Street, has just closed its doors. The building will be razed and a new Hotel Majestic built, rising 45 stories and costing $18,000,000.

The Majestic was built by Jacob Rothschild in 1897 and for many years towered high above any of the buildings surrounding it. The new hotel will be erected by the Chanin Construction Company, which purchased the property nearly a year ago from Frederick Brown.

MAJORITY RULE FOR JURY URGED TO HALT FRAUD

'Tampering' Frequent, Says Justice Lewis—Favors 9-to-3 Verdict

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Drastic revisions in the jury system in New York State, which would make 9-to-3 jury decisions legal in noncapital cases, and which would largely eliminate exemptions from jury duty, were urged by Justice Harry E. Lewis of the New York Supreme Court, before the State Crime Commission, at a meeting just held in Brooklyn.

Justice Lewis strongly recommended that the crime commission, in framing its report on crime and criminal procedure for the next state Legislature, include suggestions for eliminating unanimous jury verdicts, showing that such changes would cut down existing "jury tampering."

"Nine out of twelve," he declared, "should be able to decide in noncapital cases. As it is, one man can defeat the ends of justice by holding out. Jury tampering is known to have occurred, but it is hard to tamper with three jurors.

"I certainly am in favor of a jury system, but, at the same time, I believe our present jury system is bad. In fact, much of our code of criminal procedure is antiquated. A wholesale revision could be effected through the enactment of a few dozen new sections which would serve the purposes of the State and safeguard every right of defendants who are brought to trial."

Justice Lewis made equally strong recommendations to the Crime Commission regarding the widespread exemptions from jury service of business men and others who do not wish to give up their time when called.

"There should be no exemptions from jury service except strictly legal disqualifications," he declared. "By the time all have been excused who seek excuses from a jury in any trial today, we have left only the poorest of the poor, and only those who should themselves be excused on account of limited intelligence. It should be a misdemeanor for a man to present a jury duty excuse to a judge out of open court."

There should be steps taken, also, Justice Lewis continued, to stop perjury in the courts. He urged the trying of perjury defendants in Special Sessions on misdemeanor charges as a solution. He asserted further that the governor should be required to receive reports from the sentencing judge and the prosecuting attorney before granting pardons.

Judge W. Bernard Vause of the Kings County Court likewise recommended revision of the jury system in New York State, seconding, in the main, the recommendations of Justice Lewis. He asked the commissioners to look more closely into the existing probation situation before making their report.

"I believe we can do more to prevent crime through an adequate probation system," Judge Vause declared, "than by the use of long sentences to this end."

Playground Sites Needed in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Lack of adequate recreation centers for children in New York City is due to difficulty in locating sites in congested sections rather than to indifference on the part of the city authorities, according to Charles H. Berry, city comptroller, speaking at a dinner concluding the Recreation Conference here.

The administration, he said, appreciates the fact that the lack of sufficient playgrounds has become an acute and extremely important problem in New York and is studying every means to relieve the situation.

"The limited space for playground purposes is not the fault of this or any previous administration," according to Walter R. Herrick, president of the Park Board. "It was the fault of our forefathers, who in laying out the plan of this island as a city did not reserve sufficient areas for either park or playground use."

Joseph Lee of Boston, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, spoke of the value of play in the proper development of children. William Church Osborne, chairman of the conference, presided.

TURKEY AND ALBANIA BREAK OFF RELATIONS

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—The Albanian Minister at Angora notified the Turkish Government on Oct. 4 of his return home and of breaking off of relations between Turkey and Albania. Failure of Turkey thus far to recognize the monarchist regime in Albania was assigned as a reason for the action.

SENATE IN FIGHT OVER CHANGES IN TARIFF BOARD

Progressives Part With Democrats in Attack on Bipartisan System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Democratic-Progressive coalition in the Senate against the tariff bill is an elastic association. When they are agreed on an issue they get together and work in complete harmony. When they differ they do so amicably, each group defending its contention and making as strong an argument for its views as it can.

The loose bond between the two groups was markedly demonstrated the day following their outstanding victory on the tariff issue, when they combined to oppose President Hoover's express desire that the flexible tariff system be retained as in the present law. The next question had to do with the composition of the tariff commission, and on this the victorious coalition parted company, although without animosity.

George Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Progressives, expressing the position of his group, contended that the present bipartisan requirement concerning the membership of the Tariff Commission was a futile provision and should be eliminated. The President, he asserted, should be permitted to name anyone he may choose, subject to confirmation by the Senate, regardless of his political affiliation.

Mr. Norris argued that, with the Democratic-Progressive amendment in force, making Congress the deciding authority on the duty-changing recommendations of the commission, there was no need for bipartisan membership.

The Democrats insist that the bipartisan commission be retained. They hold that a commission so comprised adds assurance of impartial reports.

The House in its tariff bill increased the membership to seven, extended the tenure of office to 12 years, the salary of the commissioners to $12,000 a year and eliminated the bipartisan requirement. The Senate Finance Committee accepted the $12,000 pay item and the membership of seven, but eliminated the 12-year office term and restored the bipartisan clause.

The Progressives in the floor debates have renewed this last question with the result that the Democrats and Republicans who have opposed each other on previous questions find themselves on this matter more or less united.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS COLLETT IN GREAT WIN

Dormie Four, Champion Rallies in Third Round of Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Mich. — Semifinal round matches in the thirty-third annual women's championship tournament of the United States Golf Association at the Oakland Hills Country Club contained three outstanding title players and one of near-title caliber. Miss Glenna Collett of Cypress Point, Calif., the title defender, faced Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, the Western champion, while Mrs. Harry Pressler of San Gabriel, Calif., twice former western winner, faced Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., western runnerup to Mrs. Pressler in 1927. The former contest was expected to draw the larger gallery.

Miss Collett survived the quarter-finals only by one of the most surprising rallies in golf history, defeating Mrs. H. G. Higbie of Detroit, 1 up in 19 holes. The local star, with a tremendous following, held the lead all the way and had the champion dormie four. On the fifteenth Miss Collett found her stroke and won five holes consecutively. The other California entry, Mrs. Pressler, had a close match to the sixteenth where her rival, Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd of Merion, Pa., United States champion in 1909, 1910 and 1924, bounced a second shot into the lake, and the San Gabriel player won on the seventeenth, 3 and 1.

Miss Wall Wins Close Game

Another close contest was won by Miss Wall, 1 up, against Mrs. L. G. Federman of Fresh Meadow, N. Y., who put a favorite, Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, out in the second round. With the match all even, Miss Wall laid a 20-foot putt to the edge of the cup, and Mrs. Federman, putting 10 feet, went off line enough to nudge her rival's ball into the cup for a 3. Mrs. Hill defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Detroit, 2 and 1, after holding a slender margin at most of the stages of the conflict.

Miss Collett's 4 against a 6 on the nineteenth hole earned the triumph over Mrs. Higbie. Both drove fairly, but Miss Collett got 15 yards more distance. Here the stress of the struggle told on Mrs. Higbie, and she sent her second shot into a trap to the right of the green. Miss Collett laid her second 50 feet from the hole. Mrs. Higbie made a nice out which was discounted by the champion's putt stopping 18 inches from the cup. Putting 35 feet, with her hope for a half depending on it, Mrs. Higbie's ball rolled far by the hole and she missed again coming back.

In the early stages of the match Miss Collett played nothing like the steady golf of her calm second round. Her putting was especially unfortunate. During this stretch Mrs. Higbie played par golf with 41 against 44, and had an advantage of two holes. Coming back, Miss Collett scored a 37 against a 39. Birdie 4s halved the tenth, and then Mrs. Higbie sank two surprising putts from the edges of the eleventh and twelfth greens for a par 4 and an eagle 4. The latter was a 30-footer and put her 4 up. The Detroit lady barely missed another long one on the fourteenth that would have ended the match. The hole was halved in 4 and then Miss Collett started the rally that made history for women's golf.

Two Birdie Fours

With defeat seeming unavoidable, Miss Collett scored a pair of birdie 4s by fine approaching and a putt on the sixteenth that hooked the rim of the cup and twisted into the hole. Miss Higbie missed a 30-footer on this hole for a half that would have decided the issue by going down. On the seventeenth the champion landed safely on the green with her drive, while Mrs. Higbie stopped short of a trap to the right, chipped inaccurately and used two putts while Miss Collett went down with a par three.

Suspense reached the breaking point on the eighteenth, a thousand breaths being held in the gallery on every shot. Miss Collett's drive found the base of a tree on the turn of the dog leg, forcing her to play the second safe into the fairway, and when her third was likewise short the match seemed over at last. Mrs. Higbie, however, pulled to the rough past a bunker to the left of the green. Miss Collett laid her fourth shot, a chip, three inches from the cup. Mrs. Higbie still had two shots to halve the hole and win the match, but she ran up wide and needed two putts for a 6 against a 5. The cards:

Miss Collett:
Out ..... 7 5 4 5 5 4 6 5 3—44
Mrs. Higbie:
Out ..... 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 6 4—41
Miss Collett:
In ..... 4 5 5 3 4 4 4 3 5—37—81
Mrs. Higbie:
In ..... 4 4 4 3 4 5 5 4 6—39—80
Miss Collett.... 4
Mrs. Higbie.... 6

Mrs. Pressler had an uphill battle most of the first nine against Mrs. Hurd, but they turned all even and the Californian went 1 up on the tenth and played steadily to lead the way to the finish. The high spot of the match came at the turn. Mrs. Pressler picking up on the ninth after three explosions failed to get her out of a trap to the left of the green, where her drive landed. Mrs. Hurd was on in 1, her ball having nipped the pin and rolled eight feet beyond. Their roles were reversed on the tenth, where Mrs. Pressler's second stopped 20 feet away. Mrs. Hurd's second fell short in the rough at the left behind a peaked hill. She dubbed her effort to approach, reaching the top of the hill, and her second approach carried 18 feet too far. Her putt was five feet strong and she picked up, losing the hole at estimated 4 and 6. This gave Mrs. Pressler the advantage which was never yielded.

Mrs. Hurd Starts Well

Pennsylvania's representative had a one-hole lead after the second and fourth; but then she began finding all the traps and her approaching and putting strokes, which were brilliant at the start, began to waver. Mrs. Pressler won the fifth with a birdie four after Mrs. Hurd drove into a trap, took two more getting on and used one 12-foot putt. Mrs. Pressler made a great second shot with the wood that carried over the green into the rough, and she put a lot of backspin on her return approach to stop four feet beyond the hole. She was down in 4 against a 5. The Californian won the sixth with another birdie 4 after a brilliant long pitch which left her a 30-foot putt, the latter leaving three feet to come back. This put her 1 up, and they halved the seventh in birdie 4s, the eighth in birdie 5s and then the match was squared on the ninth.

On the eleventh, after going 1 down by picking up on the tenth, Mrs. Hurd missed a five-footer for a win, but stymied Mrs. Pressler for a half. The latter went 2 up on the twelfth when she rimmed the cup with a 15-foot putt, her fourth shot, and Mrs. Hurd missed a four-footer that would have halved the hole and took a 6 with three putts.

Mrs. Hurd hit a beautiful drive on the thirteenth, edging by the cup and stopping one foot beyond. Mrs. Pressler's drive was on, but left a 25-foot putt that rolled five feet after missing the cup less than an inch. Mrs. Hurd sent her ball home for a birdie 2 and was only 1 down. They halved the fourteenth and fifteenth in par 5 and birdie 4. On the sixteenth both drove fairly short of the pond; but Mrs. Hurd sliced her attempt to carry the water with an iron, bounding on a projection of land and then into the hazard. She dropped a ball over her shoulder and laid the fourth count on the green 15 feet past the cup. Mrs. Pressler's second carried the pond and stopped short of the green. Her third left an 18-foot putt which curled around the cup, and Mrs. Hurd conceded after her putt rolled too far. Mrs. Pressler then had the advantage dormie 2.

Both drove the seventeenth green, 175 yards; but Mrs. Hurd had a 35-yard curved putt to make and curled three feet too far. Mrs. Pressler laid a nine-footer to six inches of the edge, and Mrs. Hurd missed her three-footer. In two previous national meetings Mrs. Pressler defeated Mrs. Hurd once and lost to her the second time.

U. S. WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Miss Glenna Collett, Cypress Point, Calif., defeated Mrs. H. G. Higbie, Detroit, 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, 2 and 1.

Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Mrs. L. G. Federman, Fresh Meadow, N. Y., 1 up.

Mrs. Harry Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Merion, Pa., 3 and 1.

Two Races Still on in American

Browns Still Have Chance to Tie Indians, and Tigers May Yet Pass Senators

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	102	46	.689
New York	88	64	.579
Cleveland	80	69	.537
St. Louis	77	72	.517
Washington	71	79	.473
Detroit	69	82	.457
Chicago	57	92	.383
Boston	56	96	.368

RESULTS OCT. 3

St. Louis 3, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.

Twice the St. Louis Browns came from behind, once in the ninth inning and again in the tenth, to snatch victory away from the brilliant Cleveland club, by a score of 3 to 2 Thursday, in one of two fine pitching duels in the circuit. Crowder of the Browns allowed more hits than Hudlin of the Indians, but timely hitting swayed the victory to the Browns. Lyons of the Chicago White Sox, always in fine form down the last stretch, turned in a 3-to-1 victory over the hard-hitting Detroit Tigers.

The Browns still have a mathematical chance to tie Cleveland for third place. They can do it by winning their last three games of the season against the Indians. It is interesting that these two engaged in one of the finest struggles for third place, should face each other at this period of the race. However, with the brilliant pitching staff possessed by the Indians, it is doubtful if the Browns can hope to win all three games.

Cleveland was within reach of clinching third place when it led 1 to 0 as the Browns came to bat in the ninth. But the Browns proved stubborn, tying the score. Then in the tenth the Indians again thought they had their position clinched when they went ahead, 2 to 1, but again the Browns came back, this time with two runs to win the game. St. Louis may not tie Cleveland, but at least it will have the satisfaction of knowing it has put up a good struggle for the honor.

While Detroit is not without a faint possibility of taking fifth place away from Washington, its defeat Thursday made the race for the position less interesting. The Tigers could capture the place by winning their last three games with Chicago, while the Senators dropped two to Boston. The margin of the Tigers would then be one point only. A single defeat for the Tigers or a victory for Washington would settle the issue in favor of the Senators.

Averill hit a home run for the Indians Thursday, bringing the American League total for the season to 590, with the possibility that it will pass the 600 mark. Every home run hit makes a new American League record for the previous best mark was bettered about a month ago. Thursday's scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—	3	8
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—	2	16

Batteries—Crowder and Ferrell; Hudlin and L. Sewell. Time—1h. 48m.

AT CHICAGO

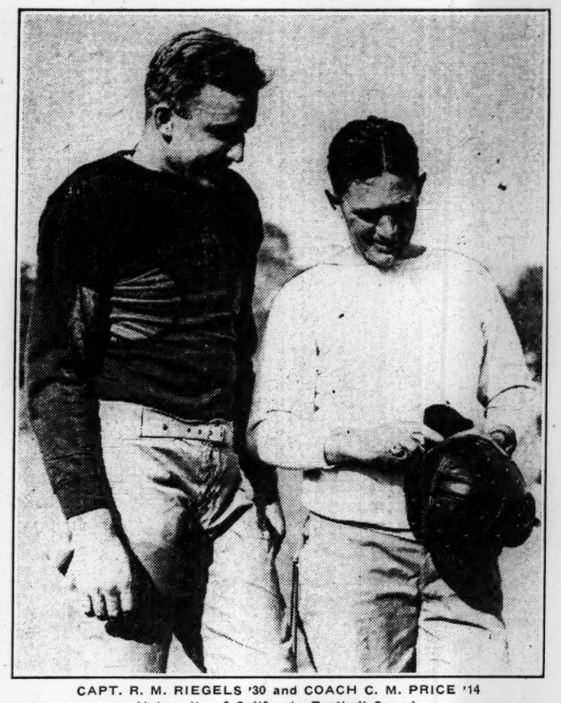
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	x—	3	11	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	7	0

Batteries—Lyons and Autry; Hogsett, Page and Hayworth, Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Time—1h. 25m.

EIGHTH ROUND COMPLETED

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—In the eighth round of the international chess masters' tournament five of the games were decided. The winners were Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba, Mario Monticelli of Italy, E. Colle of Belgium and M. Golmayo of Spain. One game was drawn and two adjourned. Capablanca leads with eight wins to his credit.

Leaders of the Golden Bears



CAPT. R. M. RIEGELS '30 and COACH C. M. PRICE '14
University of California Football Squad

Problems Ahead of Nebraska's Coach

First Year for Bible With 'Big Six' Member—Has Heavy Schedule

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIE CE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—In approaching the football season of 1929, Coach D. X. Bible, head coach at the University of Nebraska, faces two major problems. One to build up the center of his line, broken by the graduation of T. L. Janes '29, center, and the two heavy guards, D. E. McMullen '29 and E. W. Holm '29, a trio hard to replace, and getting of his team into shape to meet the Southern Methodist University, Syracuse University and the University of Pittsburgh games, and then be prepared to open the Conference schedule in the annual hard battle with the University of Missouri. With the football practice season of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Association opening on Sept. 16, his team had a short time for training until the opening game on Oct. 5. The Scarlet and Cream now holds the title in the "Big Six."

With around 80 candidates early in the season to select from, and 18 of these lettermen, Coach Bible's problems may not be so difficult of solution as they appear. He has cut the squad to 40 of the most promising candidates in order to hasten preparation. He is under the handicap of being a new coach here, this being his first season with Nebraska.

Opponents of Nebraska may look for more versatile football this season. The Scarlet and Cream backfield will be fast, and if a line can be built up that will equal that of last season, Nebraska should make a good showing. The new coach is an advocate of diversified attacks and will rely on kicking, passing and trick plays more than on straight football. The plunging E. E. Howell '29, Nebraska's "battering ram" on offense last season, lost by graduation, will be missed, but Coach Bible has a wealth of backfield candidates from which to select.

Concern at Quarterback

The quarterback position is giving some concern, as F. H. Russell '31, last year's hard-plunging back, is ineligible. W. A. Witte '30, who made a good record in the Lincoln High School at quarter, is now calling signals. He is a last-year letterman. Of the 18 lettermen back, nine are backfield men, and it is probable that Nebraska seldom has seen more speed in the backfield than this year. The backfield will be some lighter.

The backfield will be built around W. C. Sloan '30, who was given favorable mention last year and is a splendid open-field runner, a good punter and fair passer. He should make a good triple-threat man. The other lettermen are Capt. G. M. Farley '30, best for the fullback position and a seasoned player of ability; H. L. Peaker '30 played at quarterback as a reserve last year, somewhat light; H. S. Frahm '31, one of the speediest candidates and a good passer; Robert W. Young '31, a reserve of last year, who is also fast; C. M. McBride '30, a good backfield man of last year, and C. L. Rowley '31, who has speed and is an excellent punter and passes fairly well.

The choice of regulars for the backfield as it now appears will be Farley at fullback, Witte at quarter and Frahm and Sloan at the halfback positions. Rowley will be on the sidelines when Sloan is in the game, as a reserve punter. W. R. Marrow '30, a letterman of two years ago, is a good prospect and may give Frahm a hard run for the halfback position. Some of the promising sophomore candidates are Arthur E. Perry '32 and Marvin Paul '32, and Victor B. Scherzinger '31, a reserve of last year, is also showing up well. L. B. Marquis '31 and Andrew L. Long '31 are reserves who are candidates for quarter.

Good End Material

For ends Coach Bible has A. J. Lewandowski '30, Frank H. Prucka '31, G. L. Morgan '31, and C. A. Bushee '30 and Morris C. Fisher '30 from the lettermen. Stephen Hokuf '32, R. S. Hunt '32, J. W. Milne '32, are sophomore candidates of promise and J. W. Still '31, Willard F. Urban '31, A. E. Simic '30 are reserves of promise.

With James and M. D. Zuver '29 centers lost by graduation, Coach Bible has some sophomore candidates that must be drawn upon to fill the position. The most promising candidate for center is Felber Maasdam '32, former Omaha Technical High School star. Harvy H. Bauer '32, former all-state high school player, and Hugh Rhea '32, weighing over 200 pounds and fast enough to win basketball and track numerals in his freshman year, are other candidates.

At the guard positions Elmer Greenburg '31 and R. M. Jeffries '31 are lettermen. Other men from the 1928 squad are Charles M. Justice '31 and J. W. Gilbert '31, and from the sophomore ranks, G. E. Koster '32 and Gaylord J. Burgeson '32.

Among the tackles are M. G. Broadstone '31, R. W. Richardson '30, the latter looked upon as a second Edward Weir, and G. C. Ray '30, lettermen; and G. M. Eno '31 and Adrain Peterson '31, reserves of 1928. Among the sophomore candidates are R. R. Kroeger '32 and R. L. Jenkins '32, each weighing over 200 pounds.

LETTERMAN FOR TEN POSITIONS

Coach Price Has Fine Material to Build California Eleven With

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—Starting the season with a letterman for every position except fullback, Coach C. M. Price of the University of California football team faces prospects for another successful year. California went through the 1928 season undefeated save for the post-season game with Georgia Institute of Technology at Pasadena, which the Bears lost 8 to 6.

While five regular lettermen from last year's team graduated, Price is well supplied with veterans and from all indications in practice, will have a superior offensive team. The record last year was marred by two tie games against Stanford University and the University of Southern California. The California coach is attempting to retain the great defensive qualities of the 1928 team and add an improved attack.

Capt. I. L. Phillips, end; F. M. Fitz, tackle; S. G. Bancroft, tackle; S. I. Newman, halfback, and C. E. Schmidt, fullback, were lost to the Bear eleven through graduation, but Price replaced all save Schmidt with a letter winner.

To Invade the East

California will open its Pacific Coast Conference season against Washington State College in the California Memorial Stadium at Berkeley, Oct. 12, following practice games with Santa Clara University and St. Mary's College of Oakland. Following their first Conference game, the Bears will invade the East for the first time in history, to play the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Oct. 19.

The lettermen who returned for Price's squad are: R. G. Avery '31, end; S. L. Barr '30, halfback; T. T. Beckett '31, tackle; L. G. Eisan '30, quarterback; H. M. Gill '30, guard; A. F. Lindgren '31, guard; B. Lom '30, halfback; R. B. Norton '30, end; L. R. Pitto '30, guard; C. L. Rice '30, halfback; R. M. Riegels '30 (capt.), center; B. Schwarz '30, guard, and E. L. Thornton '31, end.

The following men were chosen for the squad from last season's freshman team and are being used together in practice scrimmages. They are all members of the class of 1932:

1932 Yearlings' Lineup

W. C. McCutcheon, halfback; S. E. Potter, quarterback; J. G. Smith, halfback; H. M. Trotter, tackle; G. R. Watkins, halfback; A. E. Weston, guard; R. B. Bacon, quarter; R. B. Bartlett, end; A. B. Cahn, tackle; M. G. Coombs, tackle; R. W. Gill, fullback; E. H. Griffiths, halfback; Thor Hansen, center; L. W. Hotopp, guard; J. Kaufmann, quarterback and E. J. Kirwin, quarterback.

Out of this group Cahn and Coombs, who were the regular tackles for the freshman team, are conceded excellent chances of breaking into the regular lineup by Price.

The following men were members of the squad last year who failed to win their letters, or transfers to California from a junior college:

R. E. Berry '31, guard; N. L. Bican '32, tackle; L. F. Binder '32, halfback; J. P. Bohl '32, center; R. E. Booth '30, end; R. A. Breuner '31, tackle; C. W. Bright '31, fullback; L. V. Brown '31, end; H. A. Bruno '31, quarterback; R. M. Buckley '31, guard; L. S. Cameron '31, tackle; L. G. Corbin '30, center; J. L. DeBennedetti '31, end; A. J. Dickson '30, guard; L. F. DiResta '31, guard; R. East '31, halfback; H. F. Eichmeyer '31, center; E. R. Elerding '31, end; C. D. Follendorf '31, halfback; G. H. Garner '31, end; C. T. Garrity '31, fullback; H. V. Gilmore '31, tackle; H. Gray '31, guard; E. G. Hagen '30, guard; C. W. Handy '30, guard; D. T. Handy '30, guard; J. C. Hickingbotham '31, fullback; E. P. Hockenbeamer '31, tackle; W. W. Ladley '31, center; E. S. Lane '31, halfback; L. W. Lausten '31, halfback; G. W. McErnerny '31, tackle; F. W. Medanich '31, center; L. R. Most '31, quarter; N. C. Paiva '31, guard; R. M. Peart '31, halfback; R. L. Quinonez '31, tackle; M. D. Rouble '32, guard; R. K. Scarlett '31, halfback; F. W. Schlichting '31, halfback; E. R. Scrivener '30, end; R. R. Seeley '31, halfback; J. C. Sheridan '31, quarterback; E. D. Stone '31, guard; J. R. Stone '32, end; D. A. Timmerman '31, tackle; J. R. Watson '32, guard; T. H. Werdel '32, tackle; Z. L. Williamson '30, tackle; C. A. Whyte '31, end; J. T. Symon '31, tackle, and B. A. Zimmerman '31, quarterback.

Divided Into Groups

Price has divided his unusually large squad into two groups, the varsity and the reserves, to facilitate coaching. The varsity squad is, in turn, split into four teams and substitutes.

The lineup which was selected to start against Santa Clara in the opening game of the season included Avery and Norton at ends, Timmerman and Beckett at tackles, Pitto and Schwarz at guards; Captain Riegals at center, Eisan at quarter, Lom and Barr at halfbacks and Garrity at fullback. Price, however, planned to use many of his second and third-team players in the practice games.

The eastern journey of the Bears in midseason is an innovation to western football, and will be considered largely as an experiment. Price has scheduled a hard game with Washington State the week before in the hope that his men will be in condition for Pennsylvania. On their return, the Bears meet the San Francisco Olympic Club in an unimportant practice game. The other games on the Bears' schedule, in order, on successive Saturdays, are: The University of Southern California at Los Angeles, the University of Montana at Berkeley, the University of Washington at Berkeley and Stanford University at Palo Alto. No post-season game has been booked.

ROCHESTER EVENS UP LITTLE WORLD SERIES

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Three Kansas City pitchers were hounded for 15 hits and 22 bases by Rochester Thursday, and the Red Wings, International League champions, evened the "Little World Series" with an 11-to-2 victory. The one-sided triumph more than averaged the American Association champions' 4-to-3 success Wednesday in the 10-inning opening struggle.

The third game of the series will be played here on Saturday, and the fourth is scheduled for Sunday. The teams then will entrain for Rochester to complete the series. The clubs will be idle today. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Rochester (I. L.)	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	3—	11	15	0
Kan. City (A. A.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	2	8	2

Batteries—Carleton and Florence; Day, Murray, Thomas and Peters, Angley.

HALPERIN DECLARED INELIGIBLE

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Robert S. Halperin '32, Oak Park, Ill., fullback candidate on the University of Wisconsin football team, has been ruled scholastically ineligible by the faculty. Halperin was considered one of the strong fullbacks on the eleven.

SHUTE WINS OHIO OPEN TITLE

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—F. Densmore Shute, young Columbus professional, won the Ohio open golf championship Thursday in the first year of its competition. Shute's score was 291, five strokes over par. He was out this afternoon in 36, one over par, and back in 37.

Cubs Keep on With Their Heavy Hitting

Manager McCarthy Delighted at Vigorous Outburst as Big Series Approaches

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	96	52	.649
Pittsburgh	86	64	.573
New York	82	66	.554
St. Louis	76	73	.510
Philadelphia	70	81	.464
Brooklyn	70	81	.464
Cincinnati	65	86	.430
Boston	54	97	.358

RESULTS OCT. 3

Chicago 8, Cincinnati 1.

A continuance of the powerful hitting of the Chicago Cubs, which started Wednesday, delighted the eye of Manager Joseph McCarthy, Thursday, when the National League champions knocked out 16 hits to defeat the Cincinnati Reds for the second straight time, 8 to 1. Carlson started the game for the Cubs and, while he was effective in the three innings he pitched, Manager McCarthy, desirous of giving as many men a chance to play as possible, inserted two more boxmen before the game ended.

Hornsby's attempts to move into second place in the league's batting list received a severe setback, Thursday, when the best he could do was one double in five times up. This put him five points behind Herman of Brooklyn, and eliminated all except the faintest possibility of his winning his eighth batting title. Wilson was the heaviest hitter, with four hits in five times up. Kelly's three hits was the best showing of the losers.

Nothing remains of special interest in the race aside from the individual performances, one of which was the stealing of two bases by Cuyler, raising his total to 42 for the season. For three straight days the Cubs and the Reds are the only team to play in the circuit. Stephenson's two hits, Thursday, gave him a record of eight hits in the last three games. All the Cubs are now hitting with their customary regularity, although the home run hitting has fallen off badly. But that is easily traced to the fact that the teams are playing in Cincinnati, where 20 home runs in a season is about the best total attained there, with the far reaches of the outfield preventing any except the longest hits going for four bases. Thursday's scores:

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0—		8	16	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	10	0

Batteries—Carlson, Nehf, Malone and Schulte; Donohue, Gudat and Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Carlson. Losing pitcher—Donohue. Time—1h. 30m.

DARTMOUTH WILL HAVE HOCKEY RINK

New Covered Building to Be Ready This Winter

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College will have a covered hockey rink for the coming season. An announcement from the president's office states that funds anonymously provided enable the college to proceed at once with the construction of a building to be located on the site of the former rink at the east end of the Alumni Gymnasium. President Ernest M. Hopkins in making the announcement said that work on the rink would be rushed in order that the varsity and freshman squads may occupy the building at the start of the hockey season.

The cost of construction of the rink is estimated at $60,000. J. F. Larson, college architect, describes the building as a simple structure with main points balancing the Davis Field House on the opposite wing of the gymnasium. Viewed from the exterior the rink will appear low, with two prominent main entrances, one facing Park Street at the east and the other at the west near the gymnasium. There will be four exits in addition to the entrances. The rink will be 220 feet long with a roof span 116 feet wide and 33 feet above the ice. A patented truss which has been developed for airplane hangars and hockey rinks will be used, making possible a large arch without any supporting trusses. The ice surface will be 188 feet by 85 feet. All of the exterior walls will be of brick to match the general architecture of the college.

Natural ice, considered much superior to artificial ice for hockey, will be formed in the new rink by the use of vents opening from the walls under the stands. These openings will fill the rink with cold air during the night and once a good body of ice is formed, it will be possible to hold this during any protracted thaw. This method of forming ice has been used successfully throughout Canada and in many rinks in this country. The seating capacity of the rink will be 1700 with standing room for about 1000.

President Hopkins said that the plans adopted were in accordance with the proposals of H. R. Honeago, supervisor of athletics, whose ceaseless insistence upon the need of a rink and whose statements in regard to practicable plans had induced the gift.

MEXICANS SHOWING GROWING INTEREST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Keen interest has been roused here at the experiment being made to further strengthen the friendship of Mexico and the United States with the playing of the first intercollegiate American football game which is scheduled to take place Saturday between the National University of Mexico and the Louisiana College elevens.

As far as is known here, a few informal games of Rugby have been played between American and Canadian college teams, and several games have been played in Florida with the University of Havana; but those who have arranged Saturday's game declare that it marks the definite beginning of international intercollegiate football as the game is played in the United States.

President Portes Gil has become an ardent football fan since the arrival of Reginlad D. Root, Yale line coach, who has whipped the university eleven into proper shape to meet an American team of standing. Root came to Mexico as the result of a good-will gesture backed by a group of Americans and Mexicans, firm believers in football as the best test of clean sportsmanship, and which they hope to popularize in Mexico, where soccer and Rugby have predominated so far.

Discussing American football, President Portes Gil said, "It is easy to understand. It is merely necessary to understand that one side is trying to cross the goal line of its adversary and that the latter is endeavoring to obstruct the forward progress of the other team."

NINTH GAME IS DRAWN

HEIDELBERG (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg played the ninth game of their match for the chess championship of the world here Thursday. The result was a draw after 30 moves. The score to date is Alekhine 4, Bogoljubow 2, drawn 3. The tenth game is scheduled for Saturday night.

FINE MATERIAL AT HARVARD

Should Have Brilliant Season on Gridiron—Heavy Schedule Booked

Undertaking a schedule which opens tomorrow with Bates College at the Stadium of formidable opponents that has seldom been equaled in the annals of Harvard University's football history, the Crimson has so developed an exceptional wealth of material that preseason predictions herald a brilliant chapter in Harvard gridiron history about to be written.

Since the initial turnout of over 100 players, Coach Arnold Horween's work has been specifically cut out for him. Everyone admits that the material this season is by far the best in many years. It is also believed that the preliminary practice has been successful. What constitutes Horween's greatest difficulties—assuming that his men are well drilled in fundamentals and are progressing to his satisfaction—are two factors, overconfidence, among coaches and players, and adverse criticism from press or alumni at the slightest indication of weakness.

Harvard has scheduled two light games to open the season, but after that, although there is a strong possibility that the Crimson will win them all, there is also a possibility that any of them might result in defeat. Bates and University of New Hampshire are the first two teams to play Harvard. Then will follow the United States Military Academy, Dartmouth and Florida, Michigan at Michigan, Holy Cross and Yale. Any one of the last six is sure to be a strong team, and something spectacular is quite apt to occur in Harvard's favor or that of its opponent in any one or all of these games. Harvard might go through the season undefeated, but if it does it seems as if good fortune must play its part as an aide.

Line Seems Strong

To begin with the team itself it would seem as if the first line should be powerful and fast and the reserves of fair possibilities, while the backfield is developing a most satisfying number of candidates who are competing among themselves for coveted preference. The team has not been tried yet. The practice behind closed gates against the second varsity is all in favor of the varsity, but that sort of scrimmage and the reports of it released secondhand is hardly of much value.

Of the first line, as it has been playing there is only one really new face, Foster S. Davis '30, who is playing right tackle, formerly played by Forrester A. Clark '29, captain of last year's crew and polo team. The starters on the line with one other exception are the same as started against Yale last year. The other exception to Davis is the vacancy on the end left by F. A. Pickard who also graduated last year, but this place is now filled by James G. Douglas Jr. '30, who played in the Yale game in 1927. Davis, however, is temporarily out because of a mishap but will return soon. The two ends are Douglas, who weighs about 185, a New York City boy and Richard H. O'Connell '30, weighing about the same, of Cambridge and a former star at Phillips Exeter Academy. O'Connell played in the Yale game last fall.

For end replacements there are Samuel C. Burns 'Occ about 185 pounds, another Cambridge man and a Phillips Andover Academy graduate who got into the Yale game last season, and Victor M. Harding '31. Harding has not faced a Yale team, but has progressed from last fall's second varsity to prominence this season. He weighs just under 180. There are several other end prospects who are far from out of the running, including James B. Baldwin '31, Lewis C. Briggs '32, Vahan Mousehegian '32 and Robert S. Ogden '31. All will have their chance because the heavy schedule calls for necessary reserve strength.

Plenty of Tackles

The tackle situation, a most important one, particularly defensively, has excellent prospects with Davis, weighing 185 pounds on the one side and Capt. James E. Barrett '30, weighing 188 on the other. Barrett played left guard last season, but was shifted to tackle this season. After Davis and Captain Barrett there are several tackle candidates of about equal rating including Gardner L. Lewis Jr. '30, Exeter, weighing 188; Harold L. Levin '30, Boston Latin School, weighing 190 and now substituting for Davis; George M. Kuehn '32, Phillips Exeter, weighing 190; William B. Trafford '32, St. Paul's School, weighing 188; Robert M. Faxon '32, Milton Academy, 185; Hallam L. Wovius Jr. '30, weighing in the vicinity of 200, and Thomas G. Uptegr '31, Milton Academy and also weighing around 200.

John N. Trainer Jr. '31, Phillips Exeter, and William D. Ticknor Jr. '31, Milton Academy, both weighing about 190 pounds, are the present regular guards and both were starters against Yale last year, Trainer as a guard and Ticknor as a tackle. George N. Talbot and Henry M. Myerson, Noble & Greenough and Exeter respectively, the former weighing nearly 200 and the latter around 190 pounds, are also shaping up as reliable linemen just up from the freshman. Other guards progressing steadily, but needing experience, are Charles D. Newhart '31, William K. Ginman '32, Desmond Fitzgerald '32 and D. L. Waterman '30.

The center situation was well taken care of last year by Benjamin H. Ticknor 2d '31, brother of William D. also a Milton Academy product, and he seems ready for his best season now. He weighs 185. Charles F. Richards '31, Charles C. Cunningham '32 and Joseph H. Gildea '31 are all able substitutes for Ticknor and will see plenty of action.

Backs in Abundance

The backfield problem seems to be in finding combinations that work well, for the material is all high grade. As individuals there are several who should gain prominence on the eastern gridiron this season. The starters now do not seem to make so much difference, for actual combat will be needed to separate these aspirants. For quarterback, Elliott T. Putnam Jr. Occ., a Milton boy, trained under C. C. Buell's coaching, a former Harvard star quarterback, is rated No. 1 at present. He is a veteran of two Yale games and was out of college one year.

William B. Wood Jr. '32 of tennis fame and also an ice hockey player, seems likely to feature at quarterback in one or more Crimson games, as will William T. Wetmore '30, a veteran. Mishaps may hold up the careers of Sumner Putnam '31 and Roger F. Gleason '32, but if they get back into shape they, too, may have opportunity to quarterback the 1929 Crimson eleven.

Coming to the rest of the backfield is where selecting is uncertain. There are at least a dozen prospects, some veterans and others rather in experienced in major games, but all with real promise. Whether Coach Horween will sort these men into different backfields and send them in as such for special assignments or choose a first backfield and then grade the replacements, remains to be seen.

Josiah W. Potter '30, veteran of the Yale game two years ago, and a valuable passer and kicker, has been leading for fullback with Edmund A. Mays Jr. '32, star freshman last year, and Wallace R. Harper '30, veteran of last year's Yale game, as halfbacks. Then there are Samuel L. Batchelder '31, Arthur L. Devens Jr. '30, Charles Devens '32, Thomas W. Gilligan '31, Arthur W. Huguley Jr. '31, Thomas F. Mason '30 and Bernard D. White '32. In experience, Batchelder, T. Gilligan, Mason, and Huguley lead, and because of being 1931 and '30 men they are likely to be called first.

The backs will just have to continue to prove themselves, for they have all shone brilliantly in the various scrimmages at one time or another this fall, and all have past records of real recommendation. It seems to be up to themselves and if they continue to compete for honors, as they are doing now, Harvard's football will benefit greatly and the schedule might not seem so hard.

Since Horween has an able list of assistants and indications are that the Crimson will make even more use of the lateral and forward passes. The punting, under the coaching of Victor P. Kennard '09, is being developed slowly toward accuracy and smartness, which will out-average the beautiful long punts which, at another time, are "flubbed." R. J. Dunne '24, University of Michigan, and Charles J. Hubbard Jr. '24 of Harvard, are taking the linemen in hand, and with the material they should produce real strength for the fine backfield. Edward H. Bradford '26 is in charge of the ends. The position of E. L. Casey '19, recently freshman coach, as backfield coach, is rather unusual, since he has had the majority of the backs under his supervision in their freshman days and is familiar with most of them.

Michigan and Yale Lead

The game with University of Michigan, which is Coach Dunne's college, scheduled for Nov. 9 at Michigan and the Yale game at Boston Nov. 23 should be the outstanding clashes for Harvard. The Bates and New Hampshire games, Oct. 5 and 12, are more as warm-up affairs. The first real tussle will be the invasion of the West Point Cadets, Oct. 19. The cadets are not as strong as last year, but their two outstanding stars, C. K. Cagle '30 and John H. Murrel '30, with any assistance from their line, are enough to bother any football team. Dartmouth is next and like the Army, is not expected to be as strong as last year, but has outstanding stars and possibilities. Dartmouth can always be figured a strong opponent.

After Dartmouth comes the Florida eleven from the South and, according to rumors the "Gators" have quite a football team pointed toward scoring a triumph over Harvard. If they do so, it will be an achievement, for Harvard has no pre-season sign of weakness and a strong big college eleven is usually better than a strong little college eleven. The Michigan encounter can be rated as a coming battle for the Wolverine schedule has an open date the week previous to the invasion of Harvard and that might be taken to mean that Michigan intends to be at proper pitch for the Crimson.

Returning from Michigan, the Crimson cohorts make ready for the Holy Cross eleven which has been on the Harvard schedule for years and generally proves a hard game. The season winds up with the traditional Yale rival which does not shape up too promising on paper, but, if Yale perfects its new modernized football, taken up this year, the Crimson players may find more than bargained for with the Eli.

Mrs. Jones Leading Canadian Seniors

Mrs. C. J. Downey Leads Special Golf Trophy for U. S. Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que. — Mrs. Sidney Jones of the Toronto Golf Club, the defending champion and winner of the title in five of the previous seven tournaments, had a lead of four strokes over her nearest rival, Mrs. W. Garth Thomson

MIGHTY VOLGA PASSES VARIED RACIAL SCENES

Russia's National River Flows its 2000 Miles to the Caspian Sea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIZHNI NOVGOROD, U. S. S. R.—Stretching to its magnificent length of more than 2000 miles from the far northwest of European Russia to the largest salt lake in the world, the Caspian Sea, the Volga is pre-eminently and indisputably Russia's national river. For uncounted centuries peoples have used this great waterway for trade and war and migration: "Matushka Volga" (Little Mother Volga) is the central figure in many ballads and stories.

One usually begins the popular steamboat trip down the Volga at the old city of Nizhni Novgorod, with its picturesque location on a high bluff overlooking the junction of the Oka and Volga Rivers. Nizhni Novgorod still preserves its character as a natural commercial meeting-place for Russia and the East; every summer, on a low tongue of land which is regularly flooded during the spring rise of the river, takes place the traditional fair.

Start of Five Days' Cruise

When the Volga passenger steamer Turgeniev (the Volga steamers are christened in about equal proportion after famous writers and natural scientists, and after revolutionists and Soviet leaders) cast off from Nizhni Novgorod and started its five-day cruise to Astrakhan, at the mouth of the river, one was immediately conscious of the change of atmosphere. The bleak, strenuous, restless life of the present-day Russian city gave way to the deep repose of the unchanging river.

One glides along the broad placid stream through a series of days that becomes gradually warmer and sunnier and nights that become less cool. For after the first day's sail eastward from Nizhni Novgorod to the old Tartar stronghold of Kazan, the main course of the river is southward, toward the hot Caspian Sea, which washes the shores of so many desert lands.

Of Finnish Stock

To travel down the Volga is to pass through a varied racial panorama. Soon after leaving Nizhni Novgorod one has on the right bank of the river the Chuvashes and on the left bank the Maris, of whom the former are a puzzle to anthropologists, while the latter are of Finnish stock. The holiday costumes of the Chuvash women, with their heavy many-colored headdresses, jingling with old coins, are especially striking. A day's sail brings the boat to Kazan, capital of the Tartar Autonomous Republic, where the spires of the minarets and the bulbous domes of the Russian churches symbolize the mingling of the two races.

The river turns south at Kazan and, after a few hours' sail one can see the little town of Ulianovsk (formerly Simbirsk), birthplace of Vladimir Ilyitch Ullanoff destined to acquire such international fame under his revolutionary pseudonym of Lenine.

Various Racial Types

Among the peasants who rush on board at every stop and who bring bread and eggs and chickens for sale to the passengers who disembark one can recognize various racial types: Russians, Tartars, Chuvashes and Mordvians. As the boat approaches Saratov gabled roofs and churches with steeples instead of domes on the left bank announce the presence of another people: the Volga German colonists who were brought to Russia at the time of Catherine the Great and who still retain their native language, although with some modifications and additions. The Germans also possess their autonomous republic, with the use of their language in courts and schools.

Last and perhaps most picturesque of the races on the Volga are the Calmuck nomads, who roam on their little ponies with their flocks through the desert that comes close to the river during the final day's sail, from Stalingrad (formerly Tsaritsin and renamed because of the part which Joseph V. Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, played in its defense during the civil war) to Astrakhan. The round Calmuck tents, the figures of camels silhouetted against the landscape, the sight of an occasional mosque, crowned with a crescent, all emphasize the approach to the East.

Bengal Jute Strike Settlement Reached

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The jute strike has been settled and the mills have reopened on the terms offered by the employers. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, Labor Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, told an interviewer recently that the only people who had benefited by the strikes were a few speculators. All others concerned in the stoppage had suffered great loss. Mr. Chowdhury gave the interviewer some interesting figures he had got together regarding the stoppage.

Out of 85 mills employing 326,000 operatives, 42 mills and 158,000 operatives were affected, Mr. Chowdhury said. Approximately 5000 operatives stopped work for about 30 working days, 12,000 for 20 days, 126,000 for 10 days and 16,000 for 5 days. The number of working days lost was, therefore, 1,795,000, and the loss of wages, calculated at half a rupee per working day per mill hand, was approximately 19,050,000 rupees.

Lindberghs Start Mayan Exploration

GUATEMALA CITY (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh are about to begin a survey of the ancient Maya Indian ruins in Yucatan and Quintana Roo, Mex., and British Honduras.

They go first to Belize, British Honduras, and from there to Cozumel Island, off the coast of Quintana Roo, which they will use as a base for about five days' flying over the Yucatan Peninsula, where, archæologists agree, a civilization surpassing that of the Aztecs and Incas probably once thrived.

The area has greatly interested Colonel Lindbergh ever since he flew over it in the course of a South American trip, and he recently obtained the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution and the Airways Company to make a contemplated survey.

RUSSIA SEEKS ARREST OF ITS OWN OFFICIAL

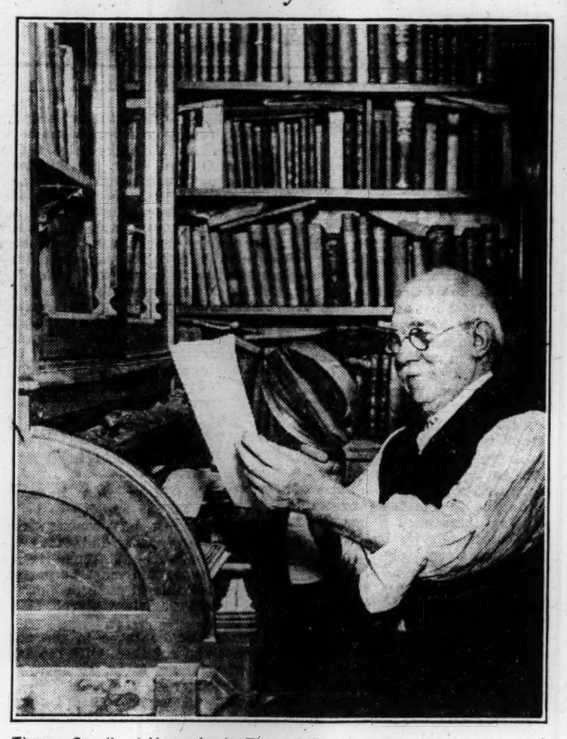
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Criticism by Councilor of the Russian Embassy here, Mr. Bessedowsky, of certain methods of his Government has led to an extraordinary diplomatic incident.

In the absence of the Ambassador, Valerian Dovgalevsky, on a London mission, he had placed the Councilor in charge at the Paris post. Because of his views, the agent of the Cheka was sent here from Moscow, apparently with instructions to take him back to Russia. Mr. Bessedowsky refused and fled over the back wall in face of the agent's threatening attitude.

The help of the police was requested and the Councilor's wife and child were rescued from the Embassy.

Surrounded by Old Friends



Thomas Conolly at Home, Looks Through Big Magnifying Glass and Is Convinced His Find Is Genuine.

Plasterer, Collector of First Editions, Celebrity Intimate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

POSSIBLY there have been some skeptics who smiled when they first heard that one of Chicago's keenest collectors of first editions and rare manuscripts was "a plasterer at the Auditorium," and yet the results of the work of his hand have been admired again and again by those who have attended the theater, for the friezes are very lovely in detail.

A man of engaging personality is Thomas Conolly, F. R. G. S. His list of acquaintances reads like a Who's Who. He has enjoyed the privilege of being an honored guest in the home of Miss Ellen Terry, and visited her at "the farm" the summer before she passed on. In addition, he numbers among his friends such personages as Sir Henry Irving, Cecilia Loftus, Clare Lippman, Louis Mann, the Sotherns, Galli-Curci, Titto Ruffo, Duncan Ross and William Farnum.

A year ago, when Alexander Flower, Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, and the Festival Players were in the city, he casually mentioned to them some little event in connection with William Shakespeare. The Mayor looked at him in surprise, and Mr. Conolly offered to show him the source of his information and the authority.

So delighted with this "find" and with such a companionable creature, who knew personal history with more interesting details than the best of "Who's Who," Mr. Fowler, officially, invited Mr. Conolly to come to Stratford during the summer (when the players would have completed their tour) and spend a year there as a guest of the city! This was his second invitation within a few weeks, as the Sotherns—E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe—had written asking him to make his plans to visit them in August.

Came From England

Mr. Conolly, born in Shropshire, Eng., was apprenticed to the plastering trade, but his artistic ability soon created a niche of importance for his designing. He did some interesting work in England before coming to America. He arrived in Chicago in time to do the "job" on the Auditorium Theater.

As a lad of about 14, he was presented with a copy of the Bible by a man for whom he had done a small favor. After examining it he found it was different from those he had ever seen. On a first visit to London he took his Bible to the British Museum to inquire about it, and was told it was a very, very old edition and—valuable.

This was the beginning of his hobby. Today his collection includes more rare pieces from stamps to first editions than falls to the lot of the intensive collector. His initial visit to the British Museum has developed into a literary friendship. In a London cellar he recently picked up a package of letters, spied one of them in particular, then purchased the lot. It had every appearance of a genuine "Oliver Goldsmith" letter. British Museum authorities have been asked to decide.

"Where do you find such treasures, Conolly," Miss Marlowe asked him one day (and she does some collecting herself).

"In basements, cellarways, street-stands and old, old houses, and a lot of places that not even a queen would dare to enter!"

The writer asked him how he can walk into a shop, or into a private house (and in England many of these collections are now being sold) and find just the exact book or playbill or autograph of greatest value. He just laughed. "Why, I really cannot tell. But possibly it is because you just know. You can just about 'smell them,' if you understand my terminology. I know in a minute or two whether there is anything of value there."

Consider the collections Mr. Conolly has assembled! Beginning with 1782 is his collection of playbills, the first of these on paper, many special performances on satin or silk and myriad colors, even fringed ends! And, strange to relate, this first playbill has the characters, time and place for the initial performance of "Bird in Hand" at Stratford-on-the-Avon. No wonder the Mayor invited him!

Source of Accurate History

In his collection of letters, photographs, personal-life histories and autographs of politicians, economists and parliamentarians, the dates begin about 1500. Out of this mass of data he claims accurate history could be written, and vastly different from that which is in circulation today.

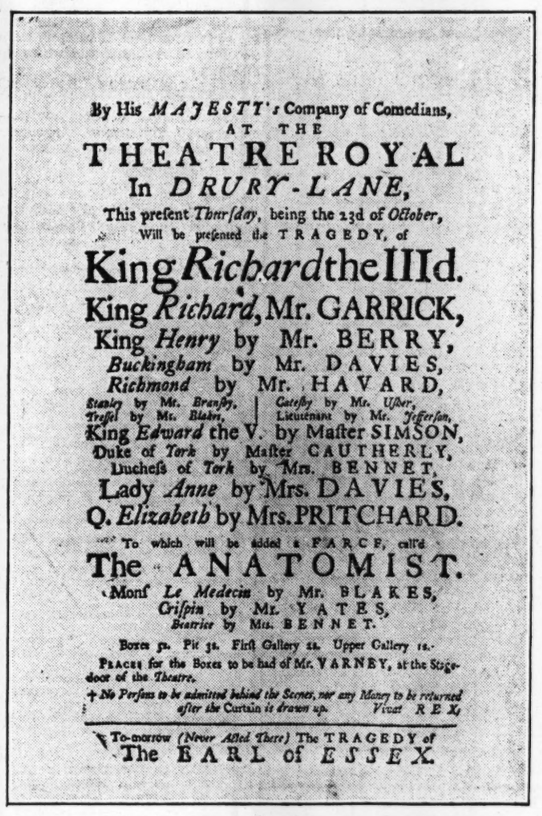
This group includes documents and letters of the four Georges of England, King William IV and King Charles II, the Duke of Wellington, the poet Tom Moore, Charlotte Brontë, William Pitt, William Wilberforce, and the Oliver Goldsmith letter mentioned above. The sidelights on life, and even the meals and manner of serving and actual living conditions are found in this correspondence, all written by hand, of course.

Mr. Conolly has a copy of a burlesque on Macbeth, done shortly after the first performance, by some London wag. When Duncan Ross was recently in Chicago he was permitted to read the play, and for a Shakespearean scholar it was a new book, and the humor was most thoroughly enjoyed. But then, this only proves another reason for his invitation to Stratford, by the Mayor!

This man, who may be found working in his tiny place in the nethermost depths of the theater, carefully overalled, is an authority that officials in the opera and theatrical world have long recognized. Many times when questions of accurate information on history, people, things or books have arisen "Tom" has been sent for and from some place in his collection produced the very evidence that experts had hunted all over the country for—and not found.

As a collector Conolly stands by himself. He built a cement house, guaranteed fireproof in every way, and inside of this a safe for his most precious manuscripts and books. Room after room is lined from the floor to the ceiling, with books. And they range from a first copy of "The Art of Swimming," printed in London in 1764 and "done from the French," to music, and yet it is the theater and literature that dominate the collections. He has several exclusive editions of Bibles that great and eminent divines in this country have tried to barter for.

Conolly, as the guest of any artist, is a royal favorite and can relate one story after another about the famous people in the world until history takes on living forms and one sees the world as actually a stage, with players, and we—the audience!


By His MAJESTY's Company of Comedians,
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL
In DRURY-LANE,
This present Thursday, being the 23d of October,
Will be presented the TRAGEDY, of
King Richard the IIId.
King Richard, Mr. GARRICK,
King Henry by Mr. BERRY,
Buckingham by Mr. DAVIES,
Richmond by Mr. HAVARD,
Stanley by Mr. Bransby, Tressel by Mr. Blakes, Catesby by Mr. Usher, Lieutenant by Mr. Jefferson,
King Edward the V. by Master SIMSON,
Duke of York by Master CAUTHERLY,
Duchess of York by Mrs. BENNET,
Lady Anne by Mrs. DAVIES,
Q. Elizabeth by Mrs. PRITCHARD.
To which will be added a FARCE, call'd
The ANATOMIST.
Monsr Le Medecin by Mr. BLAKES,
Crispin by Mr. YATES,
Beatrice by Mrs. BENNET.
Boxes 5s. Pit 3s. First Gallery 2s. Upper Gallery 1s.
Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. YARNEY, at the Stage-door of the Theatre.
† No Perfons to be admitted behind the Scenes, nor any Money to be returned after the Curtain is drawn up.
Vivat REX.
To-morrow (Never Acted There) The TRAGEDY of
The EARL of ESSEX.

Considered Most Precious by Thomas Conolly—an Eighteenth Century Playbill Announcing David Garrick as King Richard.

TASMANIANS PUSH FIGHT FOR OVERSEA SHIPS

Long Struggle to Recover Old Passenger Service Thought Near End

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—There are prospects that Tasmania's prolonged fight for restoration of steamer service between the Australian mainland and the island by British oversea passenger ships may succeed in time for summer traffic. The right was taken away when the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Navigation Act, and without attaining any conditions as to service, handed over the trade to a group of Australian shipowners. These companies, Tasmanians feel, have failed to give the island adequate service for tourist traffic.

The Bruce Government promised to repeal the act and the Tariff Board is drafting a report recommending some other form of protection for Australian shipping. The Australian shipowners had been fighting the Bruce Government's decision.

During the war Tasmanian shipping services with the mainland became so bad that the Tasmanian Government invested in a 30-year-old cargo steamer of 2250 tons and a new vessel of about similar dimensions. Then the private companies began to send their vessels across to Tasmania greatly in excess of requirements.

The state ships lost on an average £100,000 and were sold. Two small steamers were left to keep up communication with Tasmanian islands, which private enterprise had neglected, and competition from the private companies ensued, with the result that these vessels have been losing up to £17,000 a year. The Government has now sold these two vessels and agreed to give the purchasers a subsidy of £4000 a year to maintain certain specified services.

Bird Arrivals and Departures Southward Mark Autumn Days

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE August silence of the bird friends of our Little Valley has not been broken. In fact, during these September days there has been even less vocal evidence of their presence than during the sultry days of August. The heat of summer did not abate even after the calendar turned into September, and for several days the mercury climbed into the nineties, there to remain till the evening was well on its way. Heat lessens the activity of birds as well as of people. During the period of excessive heat the countryside seemed almost birdless. Only now and then one caught the glint of a wing against the sultry sky, and it seemed that the feathered host had departed.

Last night it rained and the thirsty earth, parched and browned from months of drought, drank in the cooling drafts with such gusto that one could easily imagine the sense of relief that came to all dwellers upon its surface, both animate and inanimate. With the rain came a sudden drop in temperature of some 40 degrees, a condition which made itself felt at once among the birds. This morning when I came out soon after dawn, the lawn was alive with feeding birds, and the telephone wire and trees were again inhabited. How quickly do our friends in feathers respond to nature's moods! Song sparrows, chippies and Savannahs, in flocks and crowds, worked about insistently in the grass, plucking the tiny seeds and hunting for the crumbs which a friendly hand had placed there in the hope that it would meet their urgent need. The swallows have departed and are now well on their way southward. Robin is still about, but in retirement. Bluebirds in flocks sit along the wire where a few weeks ago swallows perched in long rows.

Thoreau used to say that if he had been kept in the dark for a long time, and blindfolded were suddenly brought into the out-of-doors, he could when released accurately tell the time of year by the flowers. No doubt he could, and so could any careful observer who had followed the round of the seasons for a term of years. It would be equally practical for a bird student to tell the time of the year by noting the conditions of bird life. There is something definite and determinate about the movements, habits and conditions of birds by which the keen observer will know the season, perhaps not to the day but surely to the month, if not to the week. For one who has carefully studied the bird life in a given locality for several seasons and made note of his observation, this would be comparatively easy. The hands of nature's clock move with the same measured pace for all her creatures, no less for birds than for the flowers, trees and shrubs. While there may be slight variations due to conditions of weather, yet there is a regularity which is little subject to deviation and rarely if ever to violent change.

As I sit on the lawn at my writing, screened by thick-topped young pines from the eyes and dust of the passing motorist, several familiar bird notes fall upon my ready ear. Without lifting my eyes I know that the sapsucker is back again on the cut-leaf birch, now drooping from loss of sap due to the annual visits for many years of this persistent pilgrim. And presently I am aware that there are two of these bark-borers—for their shrill cries seem a challenge each to the other to greater efforts. So tame are they that they pay little heed to my presence, even when I undertake to drive them away. Years of effort to protect the tree—even though but partially successful—have not removed the desire, and almost instinctively I move to its defense.

Winding His Way Upward

A mellow note, low but distinct, tells me that a brown-creeper is at work on the bole of the maple, and presently he comes into view, winding his way upward, searching the crevices of the bark for his food. But he is not alone. His favorite companions, chickadees, soon make their presence known and—yes! the "yank, yank" of a white-bellied nuthatch announces that another of the fall visitants has left his forest retreat. He is much more of an acrobat than the creeper, for he comes down the trunk of the box-elder head first, now running out on the under side of a limb, now continuing his downward way until he reaches the ground, when he takes wing to the limbs of the nearest tree to continue his investigation with a beak almost needle-sharp, which penetrates every crack and crevice where his favorite food might be located. I never cease to marvel at the extraordinary acrobatic feats of this handsomely dressed sprite. Of all the feathered tribe he is by far the best gymnast; and with such confidence and abandon does he do his stunts that he might well be termed the bird-fly.

This morning as I was returning from my early morning visit to our favorite spring, a quarter-mile down the road. I was attracted by low, notes, mellow and reedy, coming from a tall elm by the roadside. For an instant I was puzzled. The notes were familiar and yet the memory of them was indistinct. But a moment of patience and it was all revealed. A red-bellied nuthatch was winding his way down the creviced bole, uttering his quaint notes, softer and more melodious than those of his cousin, the white-bellied. The red-bellied nuthatch is somewhat smaller and his back has a brighter blue. With his fine reddish-brown breast and black and white head stripes, he is a handsome bird. This variety is less common than the white-bellied variety and has a more northern range, a fact recorded in his scientific name *sitta canadensis*, while his more common cousin is termed *sitta carolinensis*.

Quaint and Attractive

Killy-hawks are about the pastures feeding on the luckless grasshoppers upon which their keen eyes chance to fall. No note of meadow lark or redwing has greeted our ears. Bobolink left several weeks ago and now is feeding to repletion in the reedy marshes of the Delaware. Kingfisher is still here, but the sandpipers are flown. Just at evening nighthawks in considerable numbers move in rapid zigzag flight as they gather from the air their evening meal of insects. The nighthawk is a strange bird, as are all the members of its family. Nightjar, goatsucker, whip-poor-will, in fact all the members of the group are strange compared with most birds. Their nocturnal flights, queer cries and unusual feeding and nesting habits set them apart from all their congeners. The *caprimulgidal* are the oddities of the bird world and add a note to the science of ornithology at once quaint and attractive.

How gently the seasons pass from one to another. So quietly does summer slip into autumn that only the sharp-eyed note the change until it is full upon us. Yesterday on the river bank I saw the first wild aster, the frost flower. It was but a single stock, yet it was as sure a sign of the change about to come over the face of nature as would have been a sharp frost. Already the woodbine on the cottage is putting on its red dress: the goldenrod is losing its golden glow and the cardinal flower along the river bank is dropping its glittering petals. The water lilies now in greatly reduced numbers have lost the freshness of early summer and the joe-pyeweed is turning to a rusty brown. Maples along the river bank here and there are already hanging out their flaming banners, signal of the wondrous glory in which the forest will be clothed in a few brief weeks. Elm and birch are putting on their dress of lemon yellow, and the dull red of the sumac enlivens the brown of the hillside pastures. How wondrous and, withal, how impressive is the march of the seasons across the face of Mother Earth. In endless file they come and go, each with its own charm, each with its own impressive grandeur, each merging into its successor as quietly as it came upon the scene. Yet each full round of the silent seasons brings its own gifts of peace and plenty.

SWEDEN MEETS PLANE DEMAND WITH NEW LINES

Air Freight From Paris Provides New Traffic Problem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Just at the close of the regular air season in Sweden when accounts show a record increase of as much as 95 per cent in some lines, a new line is being started to Paris from Malmö. Moreover, plans are under way for opening five new lines in Sweden at an early date.

The French Company, Farman, has for some time planned a route via Cologne-Hamburg-Copenhagen. This line has been opened with one flight from Malmö and one in the opposite direction from Paris.

The reason for opening this new line just now, is apparently to secure a large freight traffic. Freight traffic by air has increased steadily from France and the air mail from France has also increased at a lively rate, but it is chiefly dress goods which are hurried here by air from Paris. Lately this sort of freight has amounted to 300 kilograms daily in small packages.

Passenger traffic on the Helsingfors-Stockholm line this season is reported by the Aerotransport to have been 79 per cent livelier than last season from Sweden to Finland, whereas from Finland to Sweden, it has shown a 95 per cent increase. There was no falling off in passenger traffic up to the middle of September.

The line Abo-Mariehamn (Aland)-Stockholm, run by the Finnish Air Company, shows also a reasonable increase in passengers, and this is true also of the lines Stockholm-Berlin and Stockholm-Amsterdam. Up to the end of August no fewer than 1693 airplanes had been dispatched from Bulltofta, the airdrome at Malmö, carrying 3859 passengers, 91,685 kilogram freight and 67,968 kilogram post.

From Stockholm both extra trips and round trips have greatly increased. So far 1177 persons have availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing Stockholm and its environs from the air as against 690 during the same period last year.

Two new lines which will probably be inaugurated before long are a coast line Stockholm-Haparanda with intermediate landings at coast towns such as Gävle and upward along the coast and second a line from Norrköping along the coast southerly to Malmö. The object of this line is to pick up traffic from the coast towns and bring them to Malmö where they can connect up with the continental lines.

Other lines projected are an inland line from Kiruna via Ostersund to Gothenburg and further a line from and to Stockholm-Oslo via Vasteras, Orebro and Karlstad as well as a line Stockholm-Gothenburg via Norrköping, Jonköping and Boras.

According to Col. G. Hedengren of the Swedish Air Traffic Association, if all goes well, it is intended to connect Stockholm with the Norrland line and both with an express post line to western Europe, which it is hoped to start. This air mail line is principally to make connection by air mail between Norrland and the Continent and is not for passengers. The saving in time for letters is naturally of great importance.

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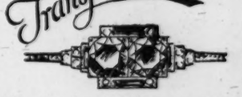
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Household Arts and Crafts

Labor-Saving Kitchen Devices

VII—Perfection Tools for Perfect Cakes

By BERTHA STREETER

A GREAT many home makers complain that even recipes tested in laboratory kitchens do not work out well for them. Almost invariably the trouble proves to be the lack of standard measuring cups and spoons in the home kitchen, both of which may be purchased at the 5-and-10-cent stores. The standard cup comes in glass or aluminum. The glass cup generally holds 1 standard cupful of liquid, or ½ pint, and is marked off in quarters, and often in ounces also. This is most useful if a baby's food is to be prepared.

For cooking purposes, however, I have found the aluminum cup more practical. This holds two cupfuls, or 1 pint. Horizontal marks stamped on the metal designate exactly quarters and thirds of cupfuls. For convenience, there should be two such measures in the home kitchen—one for dry ingredients and the other for measuring liquids when a recipe calls for both. This saves delays in washing and wiping one measure as it is needed.

Standard measuring spoons come in sets, the four held together by a ring in the handles. What each holds is stamped on the handles: 1 tablespoonful, 1 teaspoonful, ½ teaspoonful and ¼ teaspoonful. By dipping the proper spoon into the ingredient to be measured and leveling it off with a knife, the home maker gets exactly the same amount that the expert in the laboratory used in working out the recipe. Without these utensils one cannot be sure of getting the right quantities, because other cups and spoons are of varying sizes.

Mixers and Beaters

There are now on the market several good cake mixers, some operated by electricity and some by hand. One hand machine stirs and mixes heavy or light batters through the use of interchangeable kneading rods or flying beaters. This device also whips cream, beats eggs or mashed potatoes and also may be used for mixing a small quantity of bread or rolls.

A more expensive machine is run by electricity. This folds the batter as it lifts and stirs. It may be used also for beating eggs for the cake, creaming butter and sugar and, later, beating the icing or whipped cream for the filling. Both machines have, as part of the equipment, bowls for holding the batter.

An electric beater of more recent development looks like the improved Dover egg beater topped with a tiny motor to which an electric cord is attached. The device is very much lighter than the other two and as it may be placed as needed in containers of varying sizes it is useful for a great many purposes. The success of many foods depends upon the fluffy, airy lightness that comes only from thorough mixing, so this little labor saver plays a large part in making better such good foods as waffles, mayonnaise, whipped cream, soufflé omelette, cooked salad dressings, snow puddings, griddle cakes, fritters, pie fillings, candy—in fact, any dish that contains the word "beat" in its recipe.

With such a help, the home maker can always be sure of good sponge cakes. The cause of most failures in making these delicious cakes is lack of air beaten into the eggs. It is hard work to beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored, to beat the egg whites to just the right degree and so they hold their maximum content of air, then properly to fold the sugar and flour, little by little, into the batter so that it will rise in the oven to make a light, fluffy cake, closely grained and of maximum size for the material used.

In making butter cakes, the beater may be used for creaming the butter, then creaming the sugar with the shortening, stirring in the egg yolks, then the flour and milk and, finally the egg whites that it has already whipped to just the right degree. In fact, the home maker who has such a labor saver finds it in constant use from beginning the preparation of her cake to whipping the frosting to just the right consistency for spreading. Of course, it cuts down considerably the amount of time necessary for cake making as well as for the preparation of all kinds of food requiring beating or stirring, so it is in use many times a day.

Hand Tools

Lacking such a beater, one may use a blender for the quick and effective creaming of butter and sugar. This is such an improvement over the old, slow method that it is being recommended everywhere by cooking experts. This little utensil is quite an addition to any kitchen equipment because it may be used for blending shortening in pie crust and biscuits as well as in cakes, mixing flour and water to a paste for sauces, mashing and whipping potatoes, blending cream pie fillings and cake fillings, pressing water from spinach and other greens, and so on.

There are several excellent hand beaters on the market for beating eggs. One of these is the Dover type. The smallest is the single size, with four blades in the dasher, useful for beating in a cup eggs and other foods. The double-beater with eight blades is better for general use in whipping egg-whites and thin batters. The tumbler size is especially adapted for mixing cold drinks. One variety of this type of beater has an offset foot which permits tipping the beater to an angle and prevents its slipping. Due to offset perforated flanges, egg-whites can be whipped to a stiff ball in 15 seconds with this device. Then there are the egg beaters in covered glass jars. And the old-fashioned method of beating eggs with a fork on a platter has also led to the manufacture of several types of wire whips. So, in selecting an egg-beater, one has almost a bewildering range from which to choose.

In making cake, experts employ the folding motion in order to incorporate in the batter the largest possible amount of air. As the spoon with slots in the bowl accomplishes this better than the solid spoon, the slotted utensil is generally preferred for this purpose.

Turning Out the Cake

Some layer-cake tins have pivoted in the center a handle that, being swung around the edge of the tin when the cake is ready to be turned out, loosens the layer without waste. Other round cake pans have loose bottoms so the layers may be turned out intact on the cooling rack, then the bottoms pried off. Somewhat similar to the latter is the rectangular cake tin with a loose bottom, and the angel food tin with a snug-fit loose bottom to which the tube is attached. All these insure the removal of a cake in excellent condition.

If one aspires to perfect cake, a cooler is indispensable. This is of wire or wire cloth so supported as to allow air to circulate freely about the cake turned out on it. Such a cooler is always useful also for bread, cookies and the like.

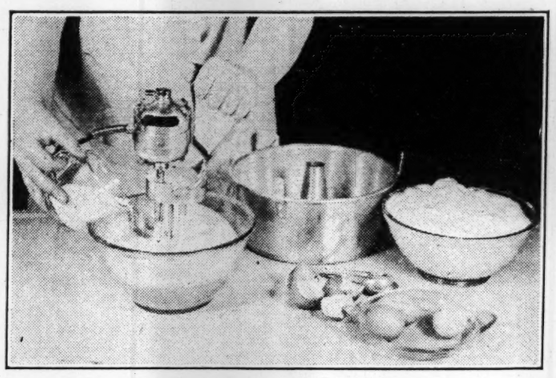
With the making of excellent cake, one aspires to a decoration of the frosting. And, indeed, often a nicely decorated icing draws attention from the fact that the cake might have been better! In any case, cake decorating sets are very inexpensive and easily manipulated. They consist of an aluminum syringe with 8 or 10 interchangeable tubes, each of which makes a different design for fluting or flowers. All are easily taken apart for cleaning and have with them directions for using that even the amateur can understand.

Storing the Cake

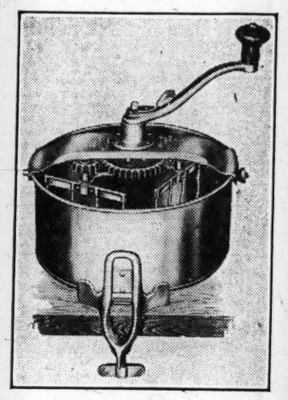
When the cake is finished, where shall it be kept? The most satisfactory place seems to be all by itself, closely covered to keep out odors of other food and air that would dry out the confection. So we can purchase for less than a dollar cake covers attractiveiy decorated in colors. They are dust proof, about a foot in diameter so they fit over the ordinary cake plate, and are 4 inches high.

There are also cake cabinets in the shape of small cupboards, of aluminum, or japanned tin, with two or more adjustable shelves. These are made in sizes to fit in conveniently almost anywhere in the kitchen and, with their dust-proof doors, make excellent receptacles for cake for either the large or the small family. And for those who prefer them, there are still on the market the closely-covered cake boxes that may be slipped under the kitchen table or on a shelf, wherever is most convenient for the homemaker.

[The eighth article in this series of ten will appear next Friday.]



An Electric Beater Which Insures Light Batters.



A Cake Mixer Operated by Hand.

Solving the Spare-Time Problem

The way in which a busy family of four solved the problem of "spare time" has been so helpful to them that it is passed on in the hope that it may be of assistance to others.

The family consists of a mother and three daughters. The daughters are out at business all day and the mother has many household duties; their evenings, too, are often occupied with outside work, so that sufficient time for mending, reading or quiet was secured only with great difficulty. This has been partially solved by each member of the family in turn having a week-end (from 6 o'clock Friday evening to Monday morning) completely free from any household duties and being entirely independent of the actions of any other member. Thus once a month, at least, quite an appreciable amount of time is secured for one's own private "jobs" and for quiet reading. Latterly this policy has been extended, each member having, whenever possible, one evening a week entirely to herself.

The Vogue of Black Tableware

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

ONE of the most noticeable trends, affecting table furnishings, is the interest in the use of black glassware, china, candles and other table decorations both for formal and informal occasions. A display of model table settings for the current season never fails to feature this novelty in varying degrees of elegance, so that selection is not hampered by extravagant price. This trend parallels the popularity of the black-and-white ensemble and the all-black tendency in evening dress, both being considered extremely smart. As in the case of black and white attire, a single brilliant color is allowable in the table ensemble, this being introduced either in the table covering or its border, or as fruit or floral centerpiece.

A display table in a Fifth Avenue shop was recently set with black glass and creamy white china lined in black, with touches of dull orange and pale green. The table covering was a hand-blocked linen cloth in orange and green. The bowl-like centerpiece was of black glass filled with artificial modernistic sprays of orange narcissus and foliage. Black glass candlesticks held tall, slender black candles. Black and amber glassware is featured in the glass department of another Fifth Avenue shop; and still a third presents glass in varied shapes, including a bowl of white or pale yellow and foot and stem of black.

Yellow china breakfast sets, reeded in black; and gray-and-black or yellow-and-black luncheon and supper sets, similarly reeded, with glass candlesticks to match, holding black candles, are among the inexpensive items that represent the novelty of black for table use. The convenient open-stock patterns also feature this novelty to some extent and offer delightful bits of modernistic glass, in black, for use with the black and colored china. Black glass bowls, for instance, in angular modernistic shapes, are to be found priced anywhere from 50 cents to $2, and make delightful holders for brilliant natural or artificial flowers.

Another phase of the black and white novelty is in connection with silverware, especially in separate units such as fruit bowls, sandwich plates and the like, these being lined with brilliant black nickel. Black-and-silver pitchers are also shown for use with summer beverage sets of white glass with black rims or other decorations. Fruit knives, with stainless steel blades and mother-of-pearl and black handles, are an attractive detail to accompany black-and-white fruit sets. A cheese knife also comes in this coloring and has the advantage of being used in various ways to accompany a black-and-white table ensemble.

Shops not having display tables featuring the use of black-and-white tableware with suitable cloths and napkins, sometimes recommend color combinations by means of a little card of suggestions or by the actual showing of one or two colored damask sets, so that the purchaser may gain a satisfactory idea of the combined color effect. Cream or eggshell linen with rainbow stripings as a border is a favorite choice for the woman who appreciates the almost unlimited color possibilities of such a set in combination with black.

There are also inexpensive little linen sets bordered with black-and-white checked or striped gingham, for country house use, these being especially effective when the china is either reeded or checked with black. Entire sets can easily be made of black-and-white linen or gingham, either in checks or stripes, the black effect being more or less pronounced, according to one's personal taste and the china with which it is to be most frequently used.

To Glaze Linen Successfully

TO POLISH or glaze linen successfully the articles to be polished must be properly ironed first. Collars, cuffs, and dress shirt fronts should be starched in cold water starch, and must be perfectly dry before this is done or they will not absorb sufficient starch to stiffen them.

Place two or three in the starch at once and rub them with the hands, as if washing them, to insure the penetrating of the linen by the starch and to prevent its forming patches. Squeeze dry (not through a machine) and place the pieces flatly in a cloth side by side. Roll up the cloth and then press or wring the starched articles in a mangle. Leave them in the cloth for an hour.

Pull the articles into shape, and rub both sides with a clean, dry rag to remove any surface starch. Iron first on the wrong side, pressing lightly, then turn the article and iron the right side, pressing heavily until the article is stiff and dry. The irons must be really hot and very clean. A polishing iron is required for polishing. It is like an ordinary iron, only smaller, and has an oval surface of polished steel. It must be hot, but not hot enough to scorch the linen.

Put a hard board under the ironing sheet, place the collar rightside up on this and rub it over smoothly with a slightly damp rag, then rub the polishing iron quickly backward and forward over the collar, pressing heavily until a bright gloss is produced. Pressure must be employed.

Use the point of the iron for polishing the edges. The points of collars will require glossing on what is really the wrong side of the collar, the points then being turned back to the right side.

All collars and cuffs which have to be turned down must be fixed into shape before the linen is quite dry, otherwise the linen will crack when shaped. The fronts of shirts are ironed only on the right side, owing to the difficulty of turning them. A shirt board is usually slipped inside the front to give a smooth surface on which to iron.

Home Making

Young Matrons Study Household Arts

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

MANY young matrons have found the first few years of housekeeping especially trying because of a new environment and unusual duties which confronted them. Often they have made their new home in a place quite distant from acquaintances to whom they might turn for advice and assistance. Later years bring the poise and assurance which is the product of experience, but while they are gaining this experience a few friends with whom they may talk over their problem are much appreciated.

A group of young housekeepers in Yakima, Wash., is called the Rosalma Club. The Club Bulletin of that State says that leaders among the women of the State are watching the progress and programs of that group with interest and delight.

The Rosalma Club is interested primarily in finding happy and efficient methods of conducting their own homes. No one who has been married longer than five years may become a member.

A year ago this club had 36 members, and these members were mothers of 32 small babies. The membership has now increased to 50, the limit which has been set, and there is a waiting list.

During the three years of its existence the club has accomplished much; so much, in fact, that older and more experienced groups have expressed their surprise and congratulation over its programs and activities.

Named for Two Women

The club bears the name of two older women who have been most generous in giving time and friendly counsel to the young women—Mrs. A. E. (Rose) Larson, known throughout the State as one of the popular former presidents of the State Federation, and Mrs. J. B. (Alma) Graham, one of Yakima's outstanding housekeepers and culinary experts, two of whose daughters are members of the club.

Mrs. Larson's knowledge of club practice has been given generously to the Rosalmas; for two years she conducted a parliamentary drill at the meetings of the club with such thoroughness that now every member is able to conduct a meeting with skill and tact. The club now has its own parliamentarian and continues the drills. Each member contributes to a program during the year by giving a musical number, a reading, telling of some household discovery or some recipe she has found especially helpful, or something of like nature.

Through Mrs. Graham's aid a complete study of the household arts is being carried on. This is one of the cases where study is a pleasure indeed. Lunches and parties of the group are turned into demonstrations. At a luncheon held recently in Mrs. Larson's home some of the girls demonstrated correct table setting and service; some prepared salads, others the meat course, others desserts, explaining the process as they proceeded.

Some of the Activities

Among the many activities of the Rosalma Club since its organization a few are listed: Visit to meat market and bakery; study of meat preparation; talk on gardening; pie making; jelly and preserve demonstration; demonstration of tie-dyeing and other crafts; cake demonstrations; travelogues; books for children; bridge supper menus and demonstrations; home furnishings; plays and many others.

Social affairs and the spirit of hospitality are never forgotten. There is an annual party for the husbands, and a tea for the mothers. During the spring a style show was arranged by the club which was said to have been the finest of its kind ever held in Yakima.

This seems to be a splendidly developed program for housekeepers to consider. It deals with the orderly procedure of club work in its parliamentary drills; it takes account of every phase of home management, not neglecting hospitality and the social graces, and also treats the subject of suitable clothing. Best of all, it offers opportunity for discussion and exchange of ideas and experiences and it dignifies the profession of housekeeping and home making.

There is a place for such a club in every community.

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[The eighth article in this series of ten will appear next Friday.]

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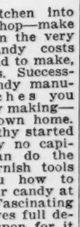

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THE HOME FORUM

Some Sweets of Irony

IRONY, so skillfully and often so amusingly practiced by the early Greeks who invented it, underwent a sea change on the lips of Socrates; Plato's hero, and irony's greatest master. What is irony? It has been defined as a keeping back; as a leaving of nearly everything to the imagination, but in such a way that everything is sure to reach the imagination. Only an early Greek would recount a boyish episode like this: "Although Alcibiades, when he went up for his oral examination in geometry, treated the examiners to a description of his family tree and used much breath to prove that he was descended from a king, the examiners ploughed him just as ruthlessly as they ploughed me, and I made no mention of my family tree."

The word Irony derives from Eiron, the stock name for the modest, sensible person in the early Greek comic play, in distinction from the Alazon, the stock name in the plays for the boaster, the fall of whose pride provides the fun. The early Greeks, in plays and out of plays, always directed their irony against boasters. Here is Æsop making ironic fun of a boastful vixen: "Some foxes gathered at the river Maeander to drink, but owing to the rush and roar of the water they did not dare enter it, though pressing one another to do so. But one, expatiating on the matter with the notion of making the others look cheap, selected herself as a nobler animal, and gallantly sprang into the river, where the current swept her into midstream. The others stood along the bank exclaiming, 'Don't leave us to ourselves! Come back and show us the way in, where we may drink without danger!' Then, in the act of being carried away, "I have business," said she, 'at Miletus (where the river enters the sea), which I must take there. I will show you when I come back.'"

This is the irony of the early Greeks, but irony changed, in its composition and in its purpose, with the later Greeks of the classical period, just as with the Romans the change had become more marked, and with some of the Renaissance writers like Erasmus, more marked still. Perhaps the chief ironical writer of modern times is the Irish author of Gulliver's Travels, whose irony is a different thing again. Kitchener, the British Field Marshal, admonished ironically when he softly bade the new acquaintance who addressed him as "dear chap" to "call me Herbert." But the arrows of irony never sped surer than in those Greek days when the world and irony were young. What playwright is funnier than Aristophanes, the first ironist? Even when somebody in an Aristophanes comic play is not speaking ironically, or doing something which is ironical, he is likely to be showing sympathy with irony, like the man in The Acharnians who, on seeing some overdressed Envoys, speaks his whole mind (not an ironical way to speak) in the line: "I dislike Ambassadors, and Peacocks, and Swank." Or what writer of serious plays is more powerful than Euripides, writing at the same early time, but turning irony to grave purposes? The gravity of Euripides is parodied by Aristophanes in the play mentioned, and with what resulting ironic humor quotation will demonstrate.

The hero of the ridiculous and extremely amusing play The Acharnians, by name Dicæopolis, when called on to show cause why he should not be dealt with for an apparent lack of patriotism, remembers that Telephus, the hero of Euripides' intensely serious play of that name, succeeded as a pleader when dressed as a beggar; and amid all the panoply of beggary, Dicæopolis, who has reasoned that he will plead himself out of his own scrape the better if he appears in beggarly array, is shown on the stage at the private dwelling house of Euripides, from whom he is begging the worn-out cap which Telephus wore on the stage in that most serious play, and also other of a beggar's stage "properties." Here is some of the dialogue:—

Dic. (putting on cap). God bless you
—and give Telephus his due;
Glory how phrases crowd upon me thick,
But still I would like a beggar's stick.
Eur. (handing stick). Take this and leave my portal's marble grace.
Dic. (soliloquising). You see, Heart, how the door's shut in my face.
With half my make-up missing! Stick it, Heart.
Euripides, you really must impart
A wicker lamp-case burnt through by the flame.
Eur. What need thee, Wretch, the reed-woven frame?
Dic. No need, I want it.
Eur. (offended). We would be alone. . . .
Dic. All right, but won't you slip
Me just one small cup with a broken lip?
Eur. (giving it). There, with a murrain, troubler of my roof.
Dic. Come now you know quite well who needs reproof.
Now, honey, make one last, one final, plunge,
Give me a pitcher bunged up with a sponge!
Eur. Oh man, man, thou wilt strip me of my art!

The real Euripides, when watching this absurd play, must have laughed at the irony of that line about his art.

Early Greek history is not lacking in spirited examples of irony. The Athenian statesman, Themistocles, on one occasion held imperious language to the islanders of Andros, who were demurring about paying some taxes. The Athenians, he wrote to the islanders, possessed two very strong powers, namely Persuasion and Inevitable-Compulsion.

The islanders wrote in reply congratulating the Athenians on the possession of two such very strong powers, and adding that they also possessed two powers, such as they were, which nothing could induce to leave the island, namely Poverty and Inability-to-Pay.

This irony falls within the definition, suggestion by reservation, and is leveled at one who was using rather boastful language. But later on when Socrates, that laughing philosopher, held the attention of Athens, irony begins to elude this definition, nor is it kept as a rod for boasters only. Socrates used irony against any who argued with him, and he made them feel uncomfortable. And the plain man of Athens, hearing Socrates invest the arguments which he held in public concerning the Just and the True with boisterous ironic humor, concluded (erroneously) that he was dodging answers to the profound questions which he himself posed. This put irony in doubtful favor with the mass of the people. The following excerpt from the Dialogues of Plato, in which Socrates is the chief speaker, seems to make surprisingly modern the Athens of twenty-four centuries ago, and shows the disfavor into which irony was falling.

Socrates had been holding a discussion in public with Polemarchus, during which Thrasymachus "showed signs of the greatest patience to intervene," says Socrates.

"And when the argument was finished," continues Socrates, "he hunched himself up like a wild beast and came at us as if he meant to tear us in pieces . . . crying, 'When are you going to stop this balderdash, Socrates? Why do you and your set keep up this silly 'I yield to your superior judgment game?' If you really wish to know what The Just is, don't merely ask questions and make a parade of refuting any answer you get. You know very well it is easier to ask questions than to answer them. Answer yourself, and tell us what you maintain the Just to be. And don't tell me that it is the Necessary, or the Useful, or the Profitable, or What Pays, but say what you have to say in clear and precise language, for I won't take such chatter from you.'

"'O Thrasymachus,' I said to him a little nervously, 'Don't be too savage with us. If Polemarchus and I made some mistake in our examination of the argument, I assure you the mistake was quite unintentional. If we were searching you for a bit of gold, we would never intentionally defer to one another in the search and so destroy our chances of finding it. So you must not think that in our search for Justice, which is more precious than any gold, we would proceed in such a foolish manner. . . . Yet you do think it, my friend. But I am sure it is only lack of ability on our part. So it is more fitting, don't you think, that we should be pitied, rather than stormed at, by you clever ones.'

"At this Thrasymachus laughed outright and said: 'O Help, this is Socrates' well-known Irony!'"

F. H. W. J.

A Fiesta of Siguiriyeros

In the summer of 1922, de Falla, Zuloaga, and a group of writers organized in Granada a contest which marks an important date in Spanish art. It was a contest in the singing of "deep song," and indicated that Spain had reawakened to the beauty of her rare heritage, the age-old music and poetry of her people.

The setting was arranged by Zuloaga in the Plaza de los Aljibes, on the Alhambra Hill. On a little stage, decorated with blue-and-white plates of Granada ware, native rugs, and gay mantones, richly embroidered, before an audience in broad-brimmed Cordovan hats, black mantillas of fine lace flowing gracefully over high combs and lovely shoulders, the contestants sang the plaintive thrilling airs, which, simple as they seem, demand a high degree of artistry.

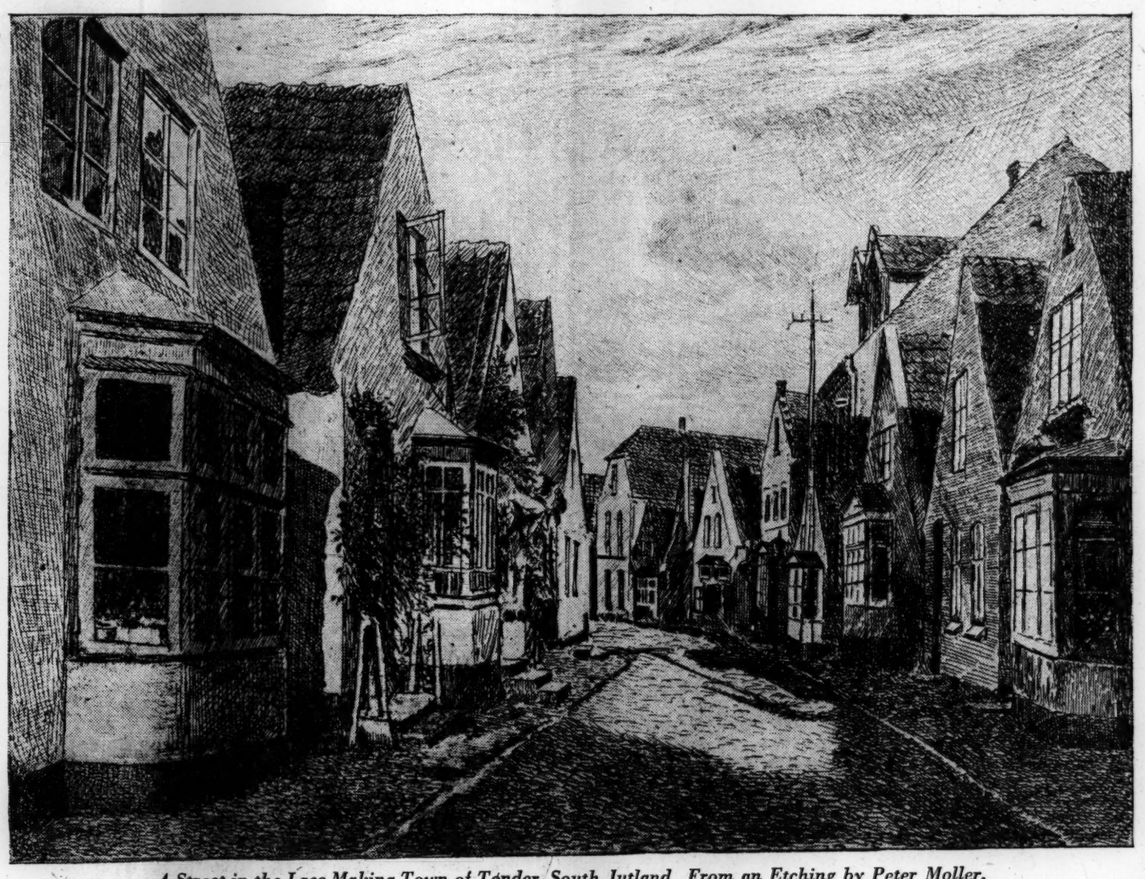
It is significant that the festival aroused enthusiasm among the cantaores, the public, and the outside world. One of the prize winners was a man of seventy-three, El Viejo, who walked to Granada from Puente, carrying the same stick he had used at the age of twenty to tap the rhythms.

"Why did you come?" he was asked.

"I came to win the prize of a thousand pestas for the best seguidilla," he calmly announced. And he did.

When Chacón, the singer, "who knows," heard El Viejo sing the thirteen classical varieties of the seguidilla, he wept tears of pure delight. And Chacón, in his distant youth, had heard the best of the siguiriyeros, in the "cradle of the seguidilla," Jerez, his native city.

One of the most interesting parts of the fiesta was the vision of a band of Gypsies dancing in the courtyard of the Alhambra by moonlight. It was a symbol of the past and future of Andalusian folk art. During several centuries no one appreciated the beauty of the old Moorish palace, but the Gypsies who formerly lived in its halls unconsciously protected it from vandalism until the time came when all men could enjoy it. Thus it is with "deep song" and baile gitano: the Romanies have done much to preserve and perfect it; and now, as with Alhambra, the time has come when all may enjoy its beauty.—From "Deep Song," by IRVING BROWN.



A Street in the Lace-Making Town of Tønder, South Jutland. From an Etching by Peter Moller.

IN THE center of a plain in South Jutland is Tønder, a country town, the arms of which show a "full rigger," marking the time when Tønder was a seaport, before the reclamation of the surrrounding lands, which have left the town some eight miles from the sea. As one walks through the cobbled streets, one is able to read something of its past history. The many inns tell of the time when Tønder was the center of the Jutlandish cattle trade, and the rings in the walls show that the town has been crowded with cattle on its great market days. In the narrow streets the small unpretending houses, with their gables crouching close together, and their "jutties" pushing forward on to the pavement, lived the lace makers. Early and late one could hear the rattle of the bobbins as the industrious women, and often the men also, worked at the wonderful patterns. In 1767 the Mayor of Tønder wrote to Count Bernstorff, one of the Ministers of Denmark, that the lace industry was of more commercial value to the country than the farming, and in an old diary, kept by Christian V, dated September 3, 1617, he writes: —"I paid for linen and Tønder lace eight hundred and eighty-nine rigsdaler" (one rigsdaler is two kroner, or about forty-seven cents). This would be a large sum in those days. The lace makers at this time were very busy behind the small window-panes. Often the whole family was employed, for another record tells that as many as twenty thousand people worked in this art from the district around. Peter Moller's pictures of this part of the world are well known. The fine stroke of the etching needle is admirably suited to the homely street scenes, with their distinct and characteristic charm.

The Throstle Sings!

Birds are so individualistic and so distinctive; it may be in the matter of plumage, but it assuredly will be in the music of their song. Occasionally one may hear a chirrup and wish for a sight of feathers; anon the colors are clear but one listens attent for the full notes in a bar or two of bird song to distinguish this bird from that. The nightingale may be to the cockney only "a sparrer 'ollerin'," but to most folk the marvelous song of philomela will not thus be confused with so common a bird as the sparrow. This is written to take nothing from the little brown ball of fluff and feathers that abounds so generally; rather it is said to give the nightingale his due—for one can add no lustre to his song. Perhaps a case could be made out for any bird's song, from the "tawny-throated" in the cedar with his magical burst to the "lark at heaven's gate." Even the bluebird "climbs to heaven on the ladder of his song." But have you heard the throstle sing? What empire is there! To see a throstle on the lilac bough pouring into the twilight his pebbled notes is to come near to the gates of paradise! A lover of birds writes: "Our thrush is back again. We live in a street, a plain dull street in a city. In our street, in the patch we call a garden is a tree, a poor smoke-blackened thing, but our thrush's chosen perch. Each year he has haunted it. . . . This thrush of mine has increased his repertoire year after year; he is constantly discovering new experiments, new sequences, new satisfactions; his music is his own." Some people love best the blackbird when he sings from a bush. Perhaps his melody is sweeter and simpler, but one touches the tops of praise when the throstle sings!

Ole Bull's Home

The grand old mountains, weird and forbidding in the early spring storms but glorified by the Northern summer, called him, and he heard. The beloved Lysekloster valley, whose wooded slopes commanded the fjord, the sea, the islands, and the great range of the Hardanger; the road his childish steps had trod, winding its way down to the sea from the church of the old ancestral home, at every turn giving a picturesque glimpse of lake or cliff; the path shaded by birches and maples, and the fields fragrant with wood violets and lilies-of-the-valley; the cottagers at work, the red jackets of the women and caps of the men giving a dash of color here and there; the workers shouting their respectful "welcome back" as he hurries down to the boat waiting to carry him to his own enchanted isle,—this was the picture which lured him every spring, and when realized gave him the happiest moment of the year.

From his eighth year he had loved Lysekloster, and often said that he would choose that of all places in the world for his home. In 1872 the estate was divided . . . and the mansion itself came into the possession of a friend and schoolmate of Ole Bull, who, at his suggestion, bought the island opposite and decided to make a new home for himself there, thus fulfilling his boyish dream. The island had hardly been explored or its rocky shores visited by those living on the main land. Its tall pines had grown and rocked in the winds alone; its sod, except in one little spot, had never been broken; its lakes mirrored only the stars and clouds. . . .

The autumn days were the days for study. The guests had then gone, and sometimes a week of storm would succeed the brightest sunshine, and dark nights suddenly replace the long twilight. The walks then were to the farthest points out towards the sea, where the ocean symphony sounded loudest; the paths must also be explored to protect them from the miniature waterfalls overleaping their proper channels . . . but the fiercest storms could not disturb the tranquil lakes guarded by the pine-clad cliffs which furnished a quiet retreat on those wild walks. Then came the contrast of the cozy room brightly lighted, and the tempting delicacy, or, better still, the old-fashioned dish reserved for such times by the faithful Martha. How he enjoyed it all! The music-room cheerful with wood-fires and candles, while the storm without promised seclusion, tempted him to do the best work, often far into the night. When the fire and candles had burned low, and the shadows seemed the intruding spirits of the storm, then the notes would be thrown aside, and that wonderful instrument, . . . would voice the tempest outside and the peace within. Never did the picture of him drawn by Longfellow in the "Tales of the Wayside Inn" seem more strikingly true than in that room and at that hour:—

Before the blazing fire of wood
Erect the rapt Musician stood;
And ever and anon he bent
His head upon his instrument,
And seemed to listen, till he caught
Confessions of his secret thought,—
The joy, the triumph, the lament,
The exultation and the pain;
Then, by the magic of his art
He soothed the throbbings of its heart
And lulled it into peace again.

—From "Ole Bull," by SARA C. BULL.

"Louez l'Éternel!"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LES Psaumes sont pleins d'exhortations de louer Dieu. Nous avons une bonne raison pour louer Dieu ainsi que l'indiquent ces paroles: "Célébrez l'Éternel; car il est bon," et: "Jérusalem est entourée de montagnes Et l'Éternel entoure son peuple, Dès maintenant et à perpétuité." Le fait de la bonté immuable de Dieu, de Sa totalité, et de la tendresse qu'Il a sans cesse pour Ses enfants est assurément la meilleure raison que nous puissions avoir pour être reconnaissants.

Même ceux qui n'ont pas la vraie notion de Dieu et qui n'ont pas confiance en Lui, sont bénis par le fait immuable de la bonté et de l'amour omnipotents de Dieu; car, ainsi que l'a dit le Maître: "Il fait lever son soleil sur les méchants et sur les bons, et il fait pleuvoir sur les justes et sur les injustes." Toute chose vraiment bonne qui vient à l'expérience humaine exprime la bonté de Dieu. Tout bon motif et toute bonne action reflètent dans quelque mesure la bonté et l'amour infinis, immuables. Toute idée qui a conduit à l'accomplissement de quelque chose qui a vraiment de la valeur a dans une mesure manifesté la vérité que Dieu, le bien, est l'Entendement infini ayant toute connaissance, l'Entendement qui est à même de subvenir à tout besoin humain.

Certains pourront s'étonner de la gratitude de ceux qui connaissent et apprécient cette source réelle de tout bien. Mais n'est-il pas étrange que les hommes ne louent pas constamment Dieu de Sa bonté incessante?

Lorsque la vraie nature de Dieu sera universellement comprise, un chant de gratitude louant le Dispensateur de tout bien s'élèvera de tous les cœurs. Bien des personnes discernent chaque jour que Dieu est la source du bien et elles se hâtent d'apprendre à mieux connaître ce merveilleux Père-Mère qui maintient le véritable moi de l'homme dans une harmonie perpétuelle.

Dans la mesure où nous comprenons la vérité de la bonté de Dieu et que nous réglons notre vie conformément au fait que l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, le bien, la croyance au mal est éliminée. Alors le reflet du bien rend nos fardeaux plus légers, ainsi que les fardeaux de ceux avec lesquels nous entrons en contact. La croyance au mal doit être détruite, car c'est cette fausse croyance qui nous empêche de comprendre l'amour et la tendresse de Dieu pour toutes Ses idées et pour chacune en particulier. C'est là le seul ennemi que nous puissions avoir, —la croyance que le mal est réel; mais dans la mesure où nous nous efforçons de toujours remplir nos pensées de louange pour la bonté de Dieu, nous bannissons cet ennemi irréel. Notre avancement vers un abondant sens de vie, un permanent sens de santé, vraie idée de substance et de bonheur, se mesure à la louange que nous donnons à Dieu pour Son amour infaillible envers tous Ses enfants.

Le désir de connaître la bonté de Dieu et de la refléter, d'être purs, aimants et reconnaissants du bien que nous avons déjà reçu, constitue la prière la plus élevée que nous puissions offrir. En parlant de la vraie prière, Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 39 de *Non et Oui (No and Yes)*: "La prière engendre et réveille le désir d'être bon et de faire le bien. Elle fait des découvertes nouvelles et scientifiques concernant Dieu, Sa bonté et Sa puissance;" et à la page 4 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), elle dit: "Faire des efforts continuels pour être toujours bon, c'est prier sans cesse." Chérissons alors ce désir de comprendre et de refléter le bien. Soyons reconnaissants de ce désir et louons-en Dieu, car il vient de l'Entendement divin. Louons Dieu de ce que rien ne puisse empêcher l'accomplissement de ce désir puisqu'il vient du Tout-Puissant. Lorsque nous voyons notre désir du bien à cette vraie lumière, nous commençons à enchaîner la croyance que le mal est réel; et grand sera notre avancement dans la connaissance de Dieu, le bien, et merveilleuse et productive sera notre activité dans le bien.

Quiconque s'efforce d'exprimer le bien connaît Dieu; et, apprenant à connaître la vraie nature de Dieu en tant qu'Entendement divin, Amour immuable, Vie éternelle, on se réjouit sans cesse de Sa merveilleuse nature. Une telle louange nous ouvre les portes mêmes du ciel, la conscience de la totalité du bien; et à mesure que l'on demeure dans cette conscience du bien, on trouve la joie, la liberté et l'harmonie.

Montrant comment nous pouvons être exempts du mal, Mrs. Eddy dit: "Bien-aimés Scientistes Chrétiens, que vos entendements soient toujours si remplis de Vérité et d'Amour, que le péché, la maladie et la mort ne puissent y entrer. Il est clair que l'on ne peut rien ajouter à l'entendement déjà plein. Il n'y a pas de porte par laquelle le mal puisse entrer, et pas d'espace que le mal puisse combler dans un entendement plein de bonté. Les bonnes pensées sont une armure impénétrable; si vous en êtes revêtus, vous êtes complètement à l'abri des attaques de l'erreur, de quelque nature qu'elle soit" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 210). Le meilleur moyen de toujours remplir notre conscience de bien, c'est de sans cesse louer Dieu de Sa bonté et de Son affectueuse tendresse pour chacun de Ses enfants.

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Fantail Pigeons

When from his coaly toil he came,
He loved to watch his fantails preen
Their snowy feathers, that, all day,
In the dark pit, like light had been
Before his eyes—the speckless, clean
And dazzling plumes of Jack and Nell,
Now fluttering round him like white flame,
Whose beauty never tongue could tell.

—WILFRID GIBSON, in "The Golden Room and Other Poems."

"Praise ye the Lord"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Psalms are filled with exhortations to praise God. The reason why praise should be given to God is indicated in the words, "O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good," and, "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even for ever." The fact of God's unchanging goodness, His allness, and His unceasing care for His children is certainly the greatest reason we could have for gratitude.

Even those who have not the true concept of God and who do not trust in Him, are blessed by the unchanging fact of God's omnipotent goodness and love; for, as the Master said, "He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." Every truly good thing that comes into human experience expresses God's goodness. Every right motive and act reflects in some measure God's infinite, unchanging goodness and love. Every idea that has led to the accomplishment of anything truly worth while has in a degree manifested the truth that God, good, is the infinite all-knowing Mind, the Mind that is able to meet every human need.

Some may wonder at the gratitude of those who know and appreciate this real source of all good. But is it not strange that men are not constantly praising God for His unceasing goodness?

When the true nature of God is universally understood, a song of gratitude to the Giver of all good will arise from every heart. Each day many are discerning that God is the true source of good, and are hastening to learn more of this wonderful Father and Mother who maintains man's real selfhood in perpetual harmony.

To the extent that the truth of God's goodness is understood and our lives are ordered in accordance with the fact that man is the image and likeness of God, good, the belief in evil is eliminated. Then the reflection of good lightens our daily burdens, and the daily burdens of those with whom we come into contact. The belief in evil needs to be destroyed, for it is this false belief which keeps us from realizing God's love and care for each and all of His ideas. This is the only enemy we can ever have,—the belief that evil is real; but as we strive to keep our thoughts filled with praise for God's goodness, we are banishing this unreal enemy. Our progress toward an abundant sense of life, a permanent sense of health, the true idea of substance and happiness, is measured by our praise to God for His unfailing love for all His children.

The desire to know of God's goodness and to reflect it, to be pure, loving, and grateful for the good we have already received, is the highest prayer we can offer. Speaking of true prayer, Mrs. Eddy writes (No and Yes, p. 39): "Prayer begets an awakened desire to be and do good. It makes new and scientific discoveries of God, of His goodness and power"; and on page 4 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she says, "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer." Let us cherish, then, this desire to understand and to reflect good. Let us be grateful for this desire and praise God for it; for it comes from the divine Mind. Let us praise God for the fact that, because this desire comes from the Almighty One, nothing can prevent its fulfillment. As we see our desire for good in this true light, we begin to manacle the belief in evil as real; and great will be our progress in knowing God, good, and wonderful and productive will be our activity in good.

One who is striving to express good knows God; and learning the true nature of God as divine Mind, unchanging Love, eternal Life, one constantly rejoices because of His wonderful nature. Such praise opens to us the very gates of heaven, the consciousness of the allness of good; and as one abides in this consciousness of good, he finds joy, freedom, and harmony.

Pointing out how we can be immune from evil, Mrs. Eddy says: "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210). There is no better way to keep our consciousness filled with good than by constantly praising God for His goodness and for His loving care for each of His children.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Autumn Road

(From Caddo Parish to Lincoln Parish, Louisiana)

From vale to vale, from hill to hill
The country road that stirs me still!
The road that holds no common clod,
But sings as if in praise to God.
The road goes straight and then it swerves,
Unfolding most entrancing curves.
The landscape clothed in autumn hues
Reveals a score of lovely views;
With lotus in the marshy fens
The heart soars high to woodland glens.
From cypress brakes and lofty pines
A song leaps out in fervid lines—
The black gums lilt in crimson tones
While small trees rock in peaceful drones.
The snowy fields of cotton lie
A-crooning to the quiet sky.
From home to home, from hill to hill
The country road that stirs me still!

MARTHA HARDY TRIMBLE.

Millet's Epic of Labour

No other subject in the world was to Millet more full of interest and value than the life of the fields—the land labourer by his skill and strength securing from nature the fruits of the earth. Why should not such a calling be celebrated in painting just as it had been in verse by some of the great poets of the world? He did not hesitate before the task because few other painters had previously regarded the actual country labourer as a subject for art, but on looking round the galleries at the fantastic depictions of country life, he felt impatience with the artificiality that portrayed dainty, silk-skirted, high-heeled shepherdesses chatting with or being serenaded by Dresden China shepherds with knots of blue ribbon at the knees of their silk stockings.

It was always a favourite idea with him that every painter ought to have a central thought—une pensée mère, or mother thought, as the French say—that he feels with all the strength of his heart and tries to stamp on the hearts of others. And gradually there rose from this central thought of Millet's regarding country life, what has been called his great epic of labour, as he grew to realize that it was his mission to illustrate, "himself a peasant of peasants, the whole cycle of the life of the fields in a series of immortal pictures." . . .

Millet's devotion to the workaday life at home was a genuine matter, and it was with joy he felt himself a peasant again as he lent a hand in reaping corn, binding sheaves, and sharing the midday bread . . . with the field workers, saying, as he shovelled mortar and plaster in helping to build a wall, that if he were not an artist he would be a mason. It was always actually painful to him to see work done in an awkward or careless manner, and long afterwards his son would tell how he remembered seeing his father stop in a field to rebind a clumsily tied sheaf while pointing out to the harvester how it should be done. He loved also to watch the action of digging, and to tell how a good workman would economise his strength, so handling his spade as to exert the right amount of strength required for the matter in hand, neither more nor less.—From "Jean François Millet," by MRS. LESLIE THOMSON.

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Will Rogers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Will Rogers has taken possession of the Carthay Circle Theater with his first all-talking screen venture, "They Had to See Paris," a Fox production based on Homer Croy's tale of an Oklahoma family gone suddenly rich through oil and landed in France. Mr. Rogers is to be seen and heard as the rough-and-ready comic of the plains, quizzical and apposite and richly vernacular, in sufficiently good measure to satisfy his nation-wide public to their hearts' content. He even achieves moving moments in his acting, especially during the scenes where his socially ambitious family turn from him as if some pariah. But the various situations humorous or otherwise date back to the gay nineties, leaving the film devoid of any dramatic suspense or novelty. The dialogue is not much better, even if it be from the expert pen of Owen Davis, while the direction is quite unworthy such a distinguished director as Frank Borzage.

The main burden of the picture falls on Mr. Rogers. Irene Rich makes a lovely figure as the ambitious Mrs. Pike of Claremont, Oklahoma, and she wears a variety of modish frocks. Fifi Dorsay, Marguerite Churchill, Owen Davis Jr., Ivan Lebedeff, Marcelle Corday and Theodore Lodi are also in the cast.

Lon Chaney

Lon Chaney is to be seen at Loew's State Theater in "Thunder," a well-made cinema of railroading. Even if there is no talk in this Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer offering, it enjoys a remarkably realistic sound investiture. Great engines thunder across the screen, shrieking their shrill warnings, and the thud and rattle of the swaying coaches runs through the film in ever changing pitch and tempo. Mr. Chaney plays a grumpy engineer, who cares more for his pet engine than anything else in the world and who runs himself and his family on as exact a schedule as his metal charge. His creed of "keeping the trains moving" costs him one of his sons in the service, while it wins for him a final vindication as he plugs his old faithful through the rising waters of the Mississippi flood to rescue a marooned community.

William Nigh, director, who made the memorable "The Fire Brigade" of some two or three seasons ago, is also responsible for the fine ring of this homely drama of toil. James Murray, Phyllis Haver, George Duryea, Francis Norris and Walter Albright Jr. all contribute effectively to the picture. "Thunder" is from an original story by Bryon Morgan.

"Buddy" Rogers

Charles "Buddy" Rogers, in "Illusion," at the Paramount Theater, appears as a personable young fellow of the variety stage who manages to make his way into smart society. The gist of this Paramount film, adapted by E. Lloyd Sheldon from the story by Arthur Train, lies in the double-barreled existence he leads, entangled with romantic attachments both sides the border. "Illusion" offers various contrasts in types, but little that is intensively dramatic, owing to the episodic nature of the tale. Mr. Rogers does little beyond being himself. Nancy Carroll and Regis Toomey are the two other outstanding players in the piece, which also engages the services of June Collyer, Kay Francis, Knute Ericson, Phillips Holmes, William Austin, Eugenie Besserer and Maude Turner Gordon, Lothar Mendez directed.

R. F.

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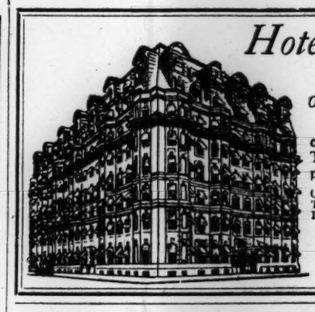

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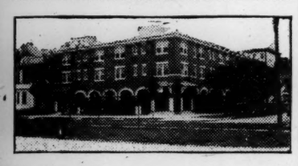

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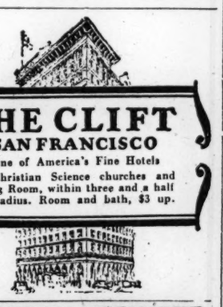

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Plymouth, Boulogne S/Mer, Rotterdam
*STATENDAM (New), Thurs., Oct. 10—12:05 A. M.
VEENDAM, Oct. 19—11:00 A. M.
NEW AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2—11:00 A. M.
*Embarkation: Evening previous to sailing after 8:00 P. M.

1930 LUXURY CRUISES
West Indies, Jan. 25, Feb. 11, Feb. 15, Mar. 8
Mediterranean ..... Feb. 6
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STOCK MARKET MEETS FURTHER SELLING TODAY

New Lows Made by Various Issues—Some Firm Spots —Brokers' Loans Factor

NEW YORK—With trading running close to record-breaking proportions, the stock market witnessed another tremendous wave of liquidation today, followed by a brisk rally.

Early declines in scores of active issues ranged from 3 to 25 points, but the subsequent recovery wiped out or cut down many of these losses and sent a number of shares up 1 to 3 points above yesterday's final quotations.

The ticker was nearly an hour behind the market in the early afternoon, and total sales in the first two hours ran just below 2,775,000 shares.

Yesterday's decline, which was one of the most severe in recent stock market history, forced the liquidation of thousands of weakened speculative accounts, but when it looked as though another wide-open break was imminent, strong banking support was supplied, and prices rallied briskly.

The large increase in Federal Reserve brokers' loans, coming on top of a week of steadily declining prices, had further undermined speculative confidence.

Credit conditions were somewhat easier as a result of the heavy liquidation that has taken place, but credit rates generally were still well above the levels prevailing at this time last year. Call money dropped from 6½ to 6, and time money held steady at 9 per cent. There was a plentiful supply of funds available.

In view of the recent sharp decline in prices, Wall Street was inclined to blame the huge gain in brokers' borrowings on the large volume of new financing in recent weeks.

High-priced specialties were again hard hit. J. I. Case dropped 25 points, Peoples Gas 19¾, Columbian Carbon 13, Auburn Auto 11¾, and Allied Chemical 10. Newport Co., Newton Steel, Columbia Graphophone, International Combustion, Yellow Truck, Simmons Co., Stone & Webster, Eastman Kodak, Beechnut, American Power & Light, and United Aircraft sold down 4 to 6½ points, the first five reaching new low ground for the year.

Tone at Close Irregular

U. S. Steel common sold down to 210¼, and then rebounded to 215, or 2 points above last night's close. American Can rallied 3 points, and Westinghouse Electric, Radio, American Telephone, Gillette Safety Razor, National Biscuit and American & Foreign Power snapped back 2 to 3 points above yesterday's final quotations. Commercial Solvents, which broke 70 points yesterday, rallied 25, American Water Works rallied 14, and Standard Gas & Electric 10.

Wall Street was none too sanguine that the rally would hold, because it was feared that stocks bought for supporting purposes would be thrown back into the market, and that traders who escaped the first demands for more margin would endeavor to lighten their holdings on the bulges. Few commission houses advised their customers to buy stocks, except for trading turns.

Except for the publication of a series of favorable sales and earnings statements, and the action of the American Bankers' Association in favoring an investigation of the brokers' loans situation, there was little in the day's news to influence the price movement.

Receding prices continued in spots during the final hour, Greene Cananea Copper losing 6 points.

The list generally, however, worked upward on short covering induced by the support extended to U. S. Steel and other influential shares. J. I. Case dropped altogether 35 points before it rallied 10.

The closing tone was irregular. Total sales exceeded 5,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with sterling cables ruling slightly higher around $4.86¼, or just below the year's high.

Bonds React

Convertible bonds sagged again today in sympathy with the declining stock market, but the losses in the early trading were mostly of moderate size and the volume of sales was generally light.

International Telephone 4½s showed the largest break in the stock feature department, selling off more than 3 points to a new low for the current movement. American Telephone 4½s, turning over to a considerable extent, receded more than a point, and were well taken at the lower prices. American International 5½s and American T. G. Chemicals 5½s lost fractionally, while Atchison 4½s dipped about 1.

The trend of the general bond list was again irregular, with fractional changes prevailing. Transactions were small. Consumers Power 5s proved a weak spot, declining more than 2½ points. Nickel Plate 5½s also softened, and yielded a full point, while Shell Union Oil 5s sold off nearly ½. High-grade rails as a group were fairly steady.

Liberty bonds, Treasury notes and foreign obligations drew little attention. Fractional losses were numerous.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Last Prev.
Oct. (old)	18.76	18.76	18.70	18.70	18.78	
Oct. (new)	18.77	18.83	18.68	18.83	18.72	
Dec.	18.82	18.88	18.76	18.86	18.82	
Jan.	18.90	18.95	18.83	18.93	18.87	
Mar.	19.14	19.18	19.07	19.18	19.07	
May	19.33	19.37	19.26	19.34	19.30	
July	19.16	19.19	19.13	19.15	19.13	

Spots 17.90, unchanged.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.48	18.48	18.40	18.47	18.50
Dec	18.59	18.68	18.56	18.59	18.64
Jan	18.79	18.79	18.66	18.74	18.74
Mar	19.00	19.02	18.91	18.98	18.98

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	18.80	18.80	18.55	18.74	18.73
Jan.	18.88	18.90	18.80	18.85	18.85
Mar.	19.13	19.13	19.03	19.10	19.15
May	19.30	19.30	19.25	1925	19.30

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.94	9.97	9.91	9.96	9.93
Dec.	10.01	10.01	9.99	10.00	9.99
Jan.	10.04	10.05	10.00	10.03	10.03
Mar.	10.11	10.11	10.06	10.10	10.10
May	10.17	10.18	10.12	10.15	10.16
July	10.16	10.16	10.14	10.15	10.15

Spots 10.28, down 4 points. Tone at close, quiet but steady. Sales (British), 8000; (American), 3000.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Dec.	1.32⅞	1.33⅞	1.32⅛	1.33⅝
Mar.	1.39⅝	1.40½	1.39¼	1.40¼
May	1.43⅛	1.44⅝	1.42½	1.44¼
Corn				
Dec.	.96¼	.97¼	.96	.97¼
Mar.	1.00⅞	1.01⅜	1.00⅝	1.01⅝
May	1.03⅜	1.04⅛	1.03	1.04
Oats				
Dec.	.53	.53¼	.53	.53¼b
Mar.	.55⅜	.55⅞	.55½	.55⅞b
May	.57	.57¼	.56⅞	.57¼b
Lard				
Jan.	11.90	11.90	11.80	11.85
Oct.	11.30	11.30	11.22	11.25
Dec.	11.40	11.45	11.32	11.40 b

b—Bid.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 1:15 p. m.

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Last Oct. 3
57⅞	38⅛	..	Abitibi	3500	51½	50⅜	51	51¾
159½	101	..	Ab & Straus	100	112	112	112	115
96	84¾	.5	Adams Ex pf	100	87	87	87	87
104⅞	15	..	Adv-Rumely	100	20	20	20	20
4⅞	1⅛	..	Ahumada	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
218⅞	95½	2	Air Reduc	2800	192¼	185	188	189¾
48⅞	34⅝	2¶	Airway El	500	35	34½	34½	35⅜
11¼	2½	..	Ajax Rubber	2000	3¼	3	3	3⅛
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	2200	7⅞	7½	7½	8
36½	27⅝	..	Alleghany	62000	43½	42	42⅜	43⅛
118⅝	99⅛	5½	Alleghany pf	600	109	109	109	109¼
118⅝	100⅝	5½	Al pf rec ww	200	109	109	109	109¼
334⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	5300	304½	293½	297	305
125	120¼	7	Allied Ch pf	100	122	122	122	..
30⅛	30	..	Alph Por Cem	100	29½	29½	29½	30¼
75½	58	..	Allis-Ch ww	1800	62	60	61	58⅜
29⅝	22⅛	2	Amerada	100	27	27	27	27
23⅝	8¾	..	Am Ag Ch	2000	9¾	8¾	9¾	9¼
73¾	37½	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	39	39	39	37⅝
155	110	2¶	Am Bk Note	100	140	140	140	141
20½	13	..	Am Beet S	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
62	45	1.60	Am Brake	200	55	44⅞	44⅞	55
34⅝	15½	..	Am Br Bov	4000	15⅝	14	14⅞	15½
184½	107¾	3¶	Am Can	32000	165⅜	161	165¾	163½
106½	92	6	Am Car & F	100	95	95	95	92½
55	42½	1.60§	Am Com Alc	400	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41½
15⅝	1½	..	Am C Alc rts	2500	⅛	⅛	⅛	½
47⅜	23¾	2	Am En Til	200	28	28	28	28
98½	77	..	Am Europe	100	78	78	78	79
199¼	75¾	..	Am & FPw	45300	146½	140¼	145	144
108½	104	7	Am & FP 7	200	106½	106¼	106¼	..
103	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	500	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii	700	27½	27½	27½	28
54	38	2¶	Am Ice	1700	45½	45	45	45⅝
96⅜	52½	2¶	Am Int Crp	12200	79⅜	77¼	79½	79
8⅞	4	..	Am La Fr	300	4⅛	4	4	4
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	800	113	111	113	111
81⅜	50	3	Am Metals	3500	68⅜	66½	68	67½
135	113⅜	6	Am Met 6%	100	125	125	125	126¼
17⅝	3⅜	..	Am Pigno	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
175⅜	81⅛	1¶	Am PW&Lt	8100	144	135½	138⅜	141
104	98⅜	6	Am P & L 6	400	101½	101¾	101½	102
84⅜	78	5	Am P&L pf st	100	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	80¼
55⅝	40⅛	1½	Am Radiat	12700	45⅜	44¼	45	44⅝
64⅜	31	..	Am Repub	200	37½	37	37	39⅝
144⅜	106½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	6300	131½	127	129⅜	130
74⅜	61	4¶	Am Saf Raz	100	62	62	62	61½
41⅞	30	3	Am Seating	600	30	3 0	30	30
7	2¼	..	Am Ship	..	..	2⅝	2½	2⅝
130¼	93¼	4	Am Smelt	600	108½	108	107	107½
130¼	130	7	Am Smelt pf	200	135	135	135	135¼
71⅞	54½	3	Am Stl Fnd	2400	56⅜	54½	56¾	54⅜
85	65	2	Am Stores	500	65½	65½	65½	66
94⅜	71½	..	Am Sugar	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	74
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	18300	285	281	283	285
199	67¼	1¶	Am Wat W	10300	174	161	167	156
27⅞	15	..	Am Wool	700	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
58⅜	35⅛	..	Am Wool pf	200	35⅝	35½	35½	..
16⅛	9	..	Am Writ cf	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
49½	15⅞	..	Am Zinc	3300	15½	13⅛	14⅛	16¼
111⅛	90	..	Am Zinc pf	100	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	92
89¾	62¾	3	Anac Wire	400	76¾	76¾	76¾	77
140	99	7	Anaconda	81300	111	109⅝	110	111
76⅝	43	2.40	Anchor Cap	2000	70	68½	69¾	69
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	500	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	50
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	1800	40	39⅝	40	40
95	84⅞	7	Armour D uf	100	85	85	85	..
18⅜	10	..	Arm Ill A	10800	10¼	9⅝	9¾	10⅜
10¼	5	..	Arm Ill B	4300	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
86	70¼	7	Arm Ill pf	300	70⅜	70½	70½	71¾
40⅞	19	..	Arnold Cons	300	28½	23½	23½	23⅝
58⅜	46½	4	Asso Apparl	400	46⅝	46½	46⅝	46½
70¾	43	2½	Asso Dry G	600	47	46⅝	47	47⅝
298⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	2300	269	266	266	265¾
104½	89	5	Atchison pf	200	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
209¾	169	10	Atl Coast L	800	185⅜	184¼	185	185¼
84⅞	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	1200	78	77	77½	78¼
62⅞	45⅜	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	58	58	58	59
77⅞	53½	1¶	Atl Refin	15400	56	54⅝	55⅜	55⅛
140	90	4	Atlas Pwd	2000	121	117¼	120⅛	119
514	221	4	Auburn Auto	800	395	385¼	385¼	397
35½	22⅛	..	Auto Sales	1100	28⅛	28	28	29½
45⅝	42	3	Auto Sales pf	100	38	38	38	..
20	11⅝	..	Aviation	7000	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11⅞
50	39½	3	Auto Strop A	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	..

—B—

66⅝	55⅛	..	Baldwin Nev	11500	57⅜	56	56⅝	57⅝
145½	115⅛	6	Balt & O	9100	129¾	128½	128¾	128½
90⅜	64½	3½	Bangor & A	300	78	78	78	79
49⅛	33⅞	2	Barnsdall A	11000	33½	33	33	33⅛
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	600	26⅞	26½	26½	26½
131	93¼	3	Beatrice	4000	119⅜	118	118	120
101	73	3	Beechnut	300	79	79	79	84½
17⅜	9	..	Belding H	400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
84⅜	79⅜	4.14	Belg NR ppf	200	79	79	79	79½
116⅜	66⅝	2	Benoix	8100	66⅞	66½	66⅜	66⅝
59½	59½	3	Best & Co	2200	55	53½	54⅜	54½
5½	1⅝	..	Beth Steel rts	32000	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	2½
140⅜	82¼	4	Beth Steel	15300	112⅝	111¼	112	112
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	100	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
136⅜	107½	3¶	Bohn Auum	500	107	105⅝	105⅝	107
89½	78½	4	Bon Ami A	100	80	80	80	82
100½	82⅛	3	Borden	1900	84¾	84	84¾	84¾
86⅞	56	4	Borg Warner	700	60	57¼	58	60
63⅛	20⅝	..	Briggs	11300	22⅞	21½	22⅞	21½
43½	35⅛	..	Briggs & Str	300	37	37	37	36¾
73⅜	33¼	3	Brockway	1800	32⅞	32	32	33½
81⅞	57½	4	Bklyn Man T	1200	60½	60¼	60½	61⅜
12¼	9	..	Bklyn-Queens	200	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
51½	28⅞	2½	Brown Shoe	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
55¼	35½	3	Bruns Balke	1200	38¾	37⅜	37½	38½
44⅛	14½	..	Bruns Term	400	14⅝	14	14	15½
50	38⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	1800	39⅝	39	39¼	39⅝
54⅝	42	1.60	Bullard	100	44	44	44	45
96⅞	62¼	3¶	Burroughs	6700	84	80½	83⅜	84
89⅛	53	2¶	Bush Term	1100	53	51½	52	52⅝
9½	3⅞	..	Butte Cop	2000	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
12⅜	6¼	2	Butte & Sup	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
192⅞	120	..	Byers	5200	160⅞	151½	157¼	157
42⅞	31⅛	2	By-Prod C	6800	42⅜	40⅜	42⅜	40½

—C—

84⅞	72½	4	Calif Pack	1100	76⅛	76	76	76½
4	1½	..	Callahan	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
136⅜	120⅜	11	Calu & Ariz	2000	121¼	120	121¼	120½
61⅞	36⅜	4	Calu & Hecla	6100	40¼	39¼	39½	40½
49½	39	2	Campbell	1300	36½	36	36½	37⅜
98¾	78	5	Canada Dry	1700	82⅜	82	82	82¼
265⅞	215⅛	10	Can Pac	3000	216	214¾	214¾	216
48⅜	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	1500	43	42	42	42¾
467	308	6	Case Thresh	600	360	350	350	..
122½	120	7	Case Th pf	200	120	120	120	..
79⅜	58	3	Celotex	400	52	52	52	52½
48¾	30	2	Cen Aguirre	700	32	31	31	32
59	40	2	Cen Alloy	5600	53½	52⅛	52⅛	52¼
360	305	8¶	Cen of NJ	100	325	325	325	..
20½	6½	..	Century Rib	200	6¼	6¼	6½	6½
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	2700	91¼	88¾	90½	90
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	1200	25½	25	25	B5
80¾	69¾	..	Checker Cab	3900	69½	66¼	67¼	69¼
82	76½	3	Ches Corp	1800	77	76	77	76½
279¾	195	10	Ches Ohio	200	250½	249	249	250
19⅜	4½	..	Chi Alton	300	6	5	5	5¼
25¾	6½	..	Chi & Alt pf	900	7	7	7	7½
23⅞	12⅜	..	Chi Gt West	2300	14⅝	14¼	14½	14¾
63⅝	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	47
44⅞	27¾	..	Chi M&SP	5300	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	36
68⅝	46⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	7500	56½	55⅜	55⅜	56
108½	80¼	4	Chi & NW	1600	94¼	93¾	94¼	94½
47⅛	37⅜	..	Chi Pneu	800	40⅝	40½	40½	41⅞
61⅜	48⅛	B1½	Chi Pneu pf	600	56	56	56	56
143½	115	7	Chi RI	2300	129¼	127	127¾	128½
50	35	3	Chick Cot O	500	35½	35	35	35½
75⅛	47⅞	2.40	Childs	300	67	67	67	67⅞
135	54	3	Chrysler	21400	54⅛	52¼	52½	54
27	15	..	City Stores	2800	15¼	14¼	14½	15⅞
72⅜	45	5	Cluett Pbdy	1800	44½	44⅛	44⅛	45
72¼	35	..	Collins&A	1400	36½	35½	35½	37
103¼	88	7	Collins&A pf	100	88	88	88	..
78½	56	..	Colo F&I	1600	62⅛	60	62⅛	64
95⅛	86	5	Col Gas pf B	100	96½	96½	96½	..
140	53½	2	Col Gas	82200	124⅛	121	124	124⅜
129	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	200	107½	107½	107½	107½
130	88	..	Col G rcts ppd	300	115	115	115	122
311	121¼	4¶	Col Carbon	1800	286	276	284	288
88⅝	53½	1.14	Col Graph	39200	51½	48	49	53⅜
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	2500	45½	44¼	45¼	45⅛
99	91	6½	Com I 6½%	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	93
51⅝	35⅞	..	Com I Cred A	100	45	45	45	45⅞
700	225⅞	8	Com Sol	600	585	580	582	560
93	59⅞	2	Conde Nast	400	60	60	60	..
35¾	19½	..	Congoleum	12000	22¾	22	22½	22⅝
25⅜	21¼	2	Cons Film	700	21¾	21¼	21¼	21⅜
30¾	24	2	Cons Film pf	900	24⅞	24	24	24¾
183¼	95½	3	Con Gas	55000	144	139	142¾	141½
100⅜	96½	5	Con Gas pf	1300	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
97⅝	75	6	Con Gas rts	27000	6⅞	6½	6½	6¾
70⅝	50	6	Con Ry C pf	200	55	55	55	55
6¼	2	..	Con Textile	3400	2	2	2	2
90	47⅛	..	Cont Bak A	2700	65	64½	65	67
15¼	8⅛	..	Cont Bak B	3500	10⅜	10	10	10⅛
62½	54	1.20	Cont Bank	900	56	55½	55½	56½
92	60	2½	Cont Can	9000	83½	81¼	81½	83½
110¼	79	2	Cont Ins	5600	92⅝	91¼	91¾	92½
28⅜	11⅜	.80	Cont Motors	5000	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
47⅛	28½	..	Cont Oil	9200	31½	31	31	31½
118¾	82	..	Corn Prod	3800	109⅝	108¼	108⅞	109⅞
82¼	47	2¶	Coty	8000	48	47	47⅜	48
125	83	1§	Crosley	1000	86½	84¼	86	86¼
79	42¼	..	Crown Cork	1100	65¼	63¾	65¼	..
121⅜	85	5	Crucible	200	101¾	101	101	101⅛
5½	¾	..	Cuba Cane	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	200	14	14	14	14⅛
17	11	..	Cub Am S	400	11½	11½	11½	12
6¾	..	..	Cub Dom S	200	3½	3½	3½	..
67⅞	48¼	4	Cudahy	600	49½	48½	48½	49¾
129	117	6	Curtis Pub	200	120¼	120	120	120
118	113½	7	Curtis P pf	100	115	115	115	..
73½	12½	..	Curtiss Aero	200	124	121	121	124
30⅛	16½	1	Curtiss W	15000	17⅜	16½	16½	18
37⅞	27⅛	..	Curtiss W A	1000	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¾
108	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	400	99¼	99	99¼	..

—D—

69⅛	42⅞	..	Davison	2000	48½	47⅛	47⅞	49¾
226	182	9	Del & Hud	4100	194	192	193	194
77¾	53¼	..	Denv RG pf	100	64	64	64	64½
385	224	8	Det Edison	2000	360	356	359	360
169¾	120¼	..	½°Del Lac&W	2000	153	151½	151½	153⅜
77⅞	55¼	..	Denv RG pf	100	64	64	64	64½
385	224	8	Det Edison	700	360	356	350	360
11¼	8½	1	Dome Mines	1800	8¾	8½	8½	8⅞
54¼	36	3	Dom Stores	700	37	36	36	39
231	155¾	4	Dupont	9100	181	176¼	179	180
28⅞	20	1	Duplan Silk	30	020⅜	20	20	20⅜
100⅞	96½	5	Duquesne pf	500	100	100	100	100½

—E—

235¼	168	5¶	East Kodak	8600	230	225	228½	230
76⅜	53¼	3	Eaton Axle	400	53¾	53⅜	53¼	53½
39½	31½	2½	Eastern RM	300	32	31½	31½	32⅜
39⅜	24½	2½	Eitington	200	24¼	24¼	24	..
174	126¾	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	1800	138	136	137¼	136
18⅜	6	..	Elec Boat	700	7½	7	7⅛	7½
86⅜	43⅛	1	Elec P&L	10500	67	63¾	64⅜	65½
109½	103	..	Elec P&L pf	300	106½	106⅜	106⅜	107
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	600	89	88	88	88
79⅜	47	1¶	Eng P S	5300	67½	65⅝	66⅞	68
123¾	90	5	Eng P S 5 pf	200	108	107	108	108
108⅜	92¼	5½	E PS5½pf ww	100	107	107	107	107
41	21¼	2	Equit Bldg	700	39	38¾	38¾	39¼
93½	64	..	Erie	8600	76⅝	75½	75⅞	75¾
66¼	57	..	Erie 1 pf	300	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	62⅜
65⅞	56	..	Erie 2pf	600	58½	58½	58½	58½
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac	200	49	49	49	49¾

—F—

54⅞	40¾	3	Fairb Morse	200	45¾	45	45¾	46
72⅝	50½	2½§	Fashion Pk	100	50½	50½	50½	54⅝
99⅜	88¼	6	Fed Lt&Tr	500	89	89	89	89
22⅝	12¼	.80	Fed Motor T	300	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
56¼	47	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	47⅞	47	47	48
123	90¼	2	Fidelity Ins	2400	106	105	015	108
98⅛	65	..	Filene	200	75	75	75	75
76½	70	..	Filene pf ct	200	75	75	75	..
90	62	1½	First Nat St	2600	82	80½	80½	82½
2	1½	..	First N S rts	3700	1½	1½	1½	1½
20⅛	6¼	..	Fisk Rubber	6500	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
54	46	..	Florsheim S	100	51	51	51	53
82⅜	57¼	2¶	Follansbee B	300	71	69⅝	69⅝	69
95	61½	1	Foster & Wh	3000	85	82½	85	83¼
69⅝	35	..	Foundation	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	40
105⅜	80⅜	4	Fox A	30900	95	93	95	95
54⅞	37¾	4	Freeport Tx	1500	43	42¼	42¼	43
107½	99	6	Fuller pr pf	200	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	..

—G—

33⅞	14	..	Gabriel A	300	16½	16⅛	16¼	17
83½	75	5	Gamewell	300	78⅞	78	78	79
25	18	..	(Gardner M	500	23	23	23	23
121¾	81	4¶	Gen Am Tk	2700	115⅛	114	114	116
84⅜	61	..	Gen Asphalt	1400	82⅜	81	81⅞	83¾
69⅝	50⅜	2	Gen Bronze	1700	49¼	47¼	47¾	50⅝
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	2100	49¾	48

LIVE-STOCK PRICES HAVE SHARP BREAK

Low Grade Steers at New Low for Year—Hogs Weak —Lambs Off 50 Cents.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—A sharp break in prices in all divisions of the live stock trade was the outstanding feature of the week ended Oct. 3, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The break of 25 to 50 cents on lower grade steers carried the market for these grades to a new low level for the year and since 1926, and at this week's 50 to 75-cent decline lambs were selling at a new low level that dated back to the same time. In the lamb market it was the continued slow and unsatisfactory dressed trade that was largely responsible for the break, while burdensome receipts accounted for the decline in cattle prices.

Hogs sold at new low levels since January at mid-week, having declined 60 to 85 cents in two days, but part of the loss was removed later as leadings were materially cut down. The week's top for fed steers was $16.40 but comparatively few loads carried sufficient finish to sell from $15@16, and the bulk of the grainfeds brought from $14.50 down to $12. These prices represented a decline of 50@75 cents.

Within the price ranges of $7@8.50, and $8@10 respectively, fat cows and heifers were 50c to $1 lower. The week's top for Western grass steers was $11.50, while the bulk of the Western offerings sold within the price range of $9.50@10.75 on both killer and stocker and feeder account. Light feeders sold up to $12.25, and most heavy feeders from $10.50@11.25.

At the low time of the week the top for choice 200-pound hogs went down to $10.25, the closing top standing at $10.50. The later bulk of desirable 170 to 240-pound weights sold from $10.10 @10.40, while 250 to 300-pound averages sold mostly from $9.65@10.10. Good to choice 140 to 160-pound weights bulked from $9.75@10.25, and a spread of $8@8.75 bought the most of the packing sows.

This week's decline carried the top for choice native lambs down to $12.85, and as the week closed the bulk of the better grade Westerns, as well as natives, were selling from $12@12.50, and fat ewes from $4@5. Feeding lambs sold steady to strong, the bulk of the medium to good offerings going from $11.50@12.25, while the limited supply of choice eightweights sold from $12.25 up to $12.85.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Oct. 4 Last	Oct. 3
30 Am Brit....	15	15	15	..
4200 Am Found.	116¼	111¼	116¼	116¾
70 Am Pneu....	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
70 Am Pneu pf	26	25½	25⅞	26
170 Am Cont ..	43½	42¼	42½	44
870 Am T&T ...	288¼	280¾	284¼	287¾
420 AmEquity ..	32⅜	31½	31½	32⅜
700 Amoskeag ..	16	15½	16	16½
670 Andes Pet ..	.50	.50	.50	.50
400 Avia C NE ..	14	14	14	14
700 Ariz Smn ...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
3710 Am Fdy rts ..	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
700 Big Harat ..	96½	93	93	..
130 Bost Prop ..	36	35	35	36
20 Bos El	70	69	70	68⅞
5 Bos El 1 pf.	101½	101½	101½	102
20 Bos El 2 pf..	86½	86¼	86¼	88
13 Bos & Alb ..	170	170	170	170½
460 Cities Svc ..	61	60	60¾	60½
45 Brown pf ...	82	81	81	80
70 Bro Den	27⅞	27½	27¾	..
30 Cal & Hec..	40⅜	40	40	41¾
1500 Cont Ser	70	65	65	70
210 Cop Range ..	22	21½	22	22
190 *Creel Alli ..	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30½
6 Cr C & Int ..	17	16½	17	16½
7800 Det Air	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
110 East SS	112	110	111½	112¾
40 East SS pf ..	47	46½	47	47
170 E Boc Land .	4	4	4	4½
200 Em Assoc	34¼	34½	34½	35¼
60 E Mass Ry ..	16⅜	16	16⅜	16¼
30 E Mass pf ..	60	60	60	..
40 E G&F	48	47	47	48½
100 Economy	45½	45½	45½	46½
50 Edison Elec ..	362	360	360	360
20 Econ rts	3¾	3¼	3¼	..
200 E G&P pref..	93¼	93½	93¼	93
110 First Nat S.	81⅜	80	80⅛	82⅞
10 First N S rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
70 Gen Cap	75	72½	73	76
200 Gen Em	33	33	33	..
70 Globe	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
100 *Georgian pf	12½	10½	10½	10½
80 Greenfield ..	20	20	20	20
240 Grief Bro ...	46	45½	45½	46
170 Hathaway B	30½	30½	30½	31
5 Hygrade	44	44	44	43
100 Helvetia	.65	.65	.65	..
30 Hood Rub ..	31	30½	31	32½
620 Int Carrier .	23	21	21	23
40 Island Crk .	49	49	49	49
30 Island C pf .	105	105	105	..
10 Isle Royale .	20⅞	20	20½	20⅞
220 Jenk Tel ...	8	7	7	8½
70 Insurance ..	22	22	22	..
30 Kidder Pbdy	92	92	92	..
70 La Salle	1¼	1¼	1⅜	..
60 Libby McN.	16⅛	15½	16	..
120 Loew's Thea	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
200 Mar Mid ..	74½	74½	74½	74½
18 Mass Gas..	190	190	190	189
600 Mass Gas pf	77	76	76	77
1290 Mass Util..	15⅝	15½	15⅝	16⅜
220 Mergenthal .	103	102½	102½	103
10 Mohawk	57½	57½	57½	..
1810 Nash	77⅞	76⅜	77	79⅝
30 Nat Leather .	3	3	3	..
200 Nat Ser	7¼	7	7	7¼
700 New Dom....	.15	.15	.15	.18
20 NE Equity ..	41	40	41	40¼
60 NE Equity pf	95	95	95	..
150 NE Tel.....	161	160	160	161
200 No & So Am.	36	34	36	36
800 No Butte ..	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
55 No Texas pf.	5	5	5	4
70 Pathe Ex....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
15 Old Colony.	126½	126½	126½	..
120 Old Domin.	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
7640 Pub Util....	36⅝	35	36½	37⅜
60 Pac Mills..	32	31½	31½	32
100 Pocahontas .	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
410 Quincy Min.	40½	40	40	40
40 Roy Lt & S 1pf	105	105	105	105
70 St Mary Ld.	37½	37	37	37½
170 Sec Inc Eq..	43	42¾	42¾	43¼
140 So Sur	35⅛	34½	34½	35
300 Shawmut	26½	25	25	27
1450 St Law	71⅝	71¼	71¼	71⅝
270 Sp Trask ..	47	45⅝	45⅝	47½
20 Swift & Co..	137	136	136	136½
100 Tri Cont All.	90	90	90	..
120 Torrington .	79	76	78	79½
710 Tower Mfg..	5½	5	5½	6⅞
100 Traveler Sh.	18	18	18	..
270 Uni Carr....	21	21	21	21
70 Tri Cont.....	48¼	48¼	48¼	43
170 Un Twist D.	55¼	51	53	53¼
19420 Un Found...	71½	66	70⅞	72¼
2910 Uni Shoe....	70	68	69	70
270 Uni Shoe pf.	31	31	31	31
16290 Un Fruit ..	33½	33¼	33⅜	33⅜
1200 Utah Apex..	4	3¾	4	4⅛
7600 US&F Over.	35	35	35	35
40 US&Int S pf	35½	35	35	36
200 Util Eq	32	31⅝	32	..
180 Util pf.....	130½	125	125	132
440 Venez M	77¾	76½	76½	78
1200 Utah Met ...	95	90	90	90
4200 US&El Pw ..	32¾	32	32½	33⅛
20 War Bros ..	18½	186	186	..
20 War Br 1pf	51	51	51	..
20 War Br 2pf	50	50	50	51
130 Westfield	37	36	37	37
25 Whitt Mfg..	9	9	9	9

BONDS

$11000 Amoskg 6s.	80	80	80	80
1000 E Mass 4½s	51	51	51	51
4000 E Mass 5s...	62	61	62	..
6000 Ernest 7s	78	77	77	..
5000 Hood ub 7s.	96	96	96	..
8000 Int Hy 6s...	104	104	104	107¾
60 Mas G 4½s'29	99	99	99	..
30 Mas G 4½s'31	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
50 Rud Kar 6s	78	78	78	..

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

	1929	1928
Aug. gross.....	$1,746,477	$1,558,458
Bal after tax, etc..	876,594	730,819
12 mos gross.....	23,719,926	19,351,589
*Bal aft tax & chgs	8,815,747	6,945,550

*Available for reserve, retirements and dividends.

AMERICAN CHAIN CO.

Eight months' net profit of American Chain Co., excluding English companies, is equal after preferred dividends to $5.29 a share on the 250,003 common shares.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48.....	84¼	84
Ab Strauss 5½s	108¼	108
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	73	73
Allegh Corp 5s '44	104⅝	103
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37..	100	100
Allegh 5s '49	104½	102⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41.....	105	105
Am I G 5½s.....	112	111½
Am International 5½s	112½	111
Am Ice 5s	89⅞	89⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37...	102½	102½
Am T&T 4½s cv '33.....	104¼	104
Am T&T col 5s '46.....	101⅝	101⅝
Am T&T col cv 4½s.....	206½	201
Am T&T sf 5s '60.....	101⅝	101⅜
Am T&T deb 5½s '43.....	105¼	104⅞
Am Type Founders 6s '40....	103¼	103⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s' 34.....	97	97
Am Writing Paper 6s' 47....	77	96½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45.....	94½	94
Armour & Co 4½s '39.....	87⅞	87⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43.....	85	84⅞
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	102
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	86¼	85½
Atch T&SF 4½s.....	90¼	90¼
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44..	99⅞	99⅞
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64..	94⅜	94⅜
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52..	94⅝	94¼
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	63	62
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59....	73	73
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¼	101
B&O 1st 4s '48.....	102	101¼
B&O 4s	90⅜	90⅝
B&O cv 4½ s'33.....	96½	96¼
B&O rfg 5s' 95..	99⅝	99⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div.....	100	99⅞
B&O 5s series D.....	99⅝	99⅜
B&O 6s '29.....	107½	107½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B..	102½	102½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36.....	98⅝	98
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42.....	99½	99
Beth Steel con 5½s '53.....	104½	104¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48.....	104⅜	104
Bing & Bing 6½s '60.....	92	92
Boston & M RR 5s	94¼	93⅞
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34..	102	102
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41....	83⅛	82⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68.....	91¼	91¼
Buff R & P 5s	100	100
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68.....	89⅜	89½
Can North 4½s	96⅜	96⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46.....	114	114
Can Pacific 5s ct July '49	99½	99
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	99¼	99¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59.....	96	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100	100
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts.....	97⅝	97⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92.....	94⅝	94⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s' 30	99⅛	99⅛
Chi & Alton 2½s ct dp '50...	70	70
Chi & East Ill 5s '51.....	76	75½
Chi B G Q 4½s '77	96	96
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	105	105
Chi G East Ill 5s '51	75½	75½
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37 ...	100	99¾
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	87½	87¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000 ..	73¼	72½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89.....	81¼	81¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	87½	87½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037.....	90⅝	90⅝
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	101	101
Chi & NW 6½s '36.....	108	107⅝
Chi & Nw 7s '30.....	100¼	100
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34.....	92¼	92¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60...	90⅝	90⅝
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44.....	100½	100½
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	102¼	102
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	101½	101½
Chile Copper 5s '47	92½	92½
Cin Indian & L 4s	93	93
Cbevlc&StL 4½s E '77.....	91⅝	91⅝
Clev Un Term 5s '73.....	100⅝	100⅝
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96⅝	96⅝
Colonial Oil 6s '38.....	91½	91
Colo Power 4½s '57.....	88½	88½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May..	97½	97¼
Colum G G Elec 5s '52 May	97½	97¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103¼	102⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s	93	93
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104¼
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	102	102
Container Corp 6s '46	92¼	92¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99½	99½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts .	80	80
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31....	99½	99
Cuban Dom 7½s '44.....	61	60
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88⅝	88⅝
Den & R G Wn 5s '55.....	88	88
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	100
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	101½	101½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96¼	96
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101½	101½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103⅝	103⅝
Duquesne T & L 4½s '67	96⅞	96⅞
Erie cv 4s A '53.....	79⅜	79⅜
Erie 5s '67	92	91⅝
Erie gen lien	75	74½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	92	92
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	89⅛	88⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	67⅝	67⅝
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	96½	96½
Gen Pub Svc cv 5½s	108¼	108
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅛	101
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅝	106⅝
Goodyear 5s '57.....	89	88½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D....	95	94¾
Great Northern 7s '36	108½	108½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34.....	84⅛	84⅛
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71	70
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49.....	100¼	100¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	73	72
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	91	90½
Humble Oil 5s '37.....	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	100
Ind Steel 5s '52.....	104½	104½
Inland Steel 4½s '78.....	90½	90½
Inspiration Con 6½s '31.....	100⅞	100⅞
Int Cement Corp 5s '48.....	94⅜	94⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66...	65¼	65¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66...	65	65
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66...	64½	64
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32.....	55	55
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32.....	89½	88⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47.....	89½	88
Int Paper 6s '55.....	89½	89½
Int Rys Cem Am 6s '41....	101⅛	101⅜
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s.....	180½	171
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	179¾	177
Iowa Central 5s ct.....	36¼	36¼
Kan City P&S&Mem 4s '36...	91	91
Kan City So rfg 5s '50.....	95⅝	95⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52.....	103	102⅞
Keith 6s '46.....	82	82
Kentucky Cen 4s '87.....	84	84
Kresge Foundation 6s '36....	102	101⅞
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34.....	99	98¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53.....	102	101¾
Lake Shore & MS 5s.....	100	100
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97⅝	97¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003..	92½	92⅜
Lehigh Val 5s 2003.....	102⅜	102⅛
Lehigh Val 5s '44.....	103	101
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33.....	99	99
Loew's Inc 6s ww.....	106½	106½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52.	100⅜	100⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42.....	81½	81½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90.....	57	57
Market St Ry gold 7s '40....	92	91⅜
McCrory 5½s '41.....	96¾	96¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36....	98⅝	98⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61...	298	298
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49....	85¼	85¼
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49....	88	88
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90.....	41⅝	41⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67.....	95⅞	95⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75.....	71	71
Mo Pac 5s F '77.....	95¾	95¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49.....	112½	112½
Montana Power 5s A '43,..	101⅛	101⅛
Nat Acme 6s.....	102	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48...	96	95¾
Nat Tube 5s '52.....	214½	214½
N E T & T 4½s B '61.....	96¾	96¾
N L T & T 5s '52.....	102⅝	102⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52.....	82½	82⅛
N O T & M 5s B '54.....	92	92
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B.....	80¾	80⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013..103		103
NYC&HR cv 6s '25.....	103½	102⅞
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37 D.	97¼	97¼
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31..	97¼	97
N Y Dock 4s '51.....	79½	77
NY GELH&P 5s '48.....	103½	103¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A.103		101¾
NY NH&H nc 4½s '67.....	87	87
NY NH&H cit 6s '40.....	104½	104⅛
NY NH&H cv 6s.....	126½	124¾
NY NH&H cv 6s.....	126¼	126¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62....	25⅝	25⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39.....	97⅝	97⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49.....	109¾	109⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41.....	106	105⅝
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46..	82	81
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32.....	100	100
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32.....	101	101
Norf So rfg 5s A '61.....	71¼	71¼
Norf & W con 4s '96.....	88¾	88¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63.....	99¾	99¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047.....	62¾	62¾
Nor Pac Im 4s '97.....	85	85
Nor States Pow 6s B '41....	104½	104¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48.....	104	104
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29...	99¾	99
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46...	102	102
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61.....	84⅜	84⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41.....	101¼	101¼
Ontario Trans 5s '45.....	98	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42.....	99¾	99¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30....	98	98
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52....	101¼	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47.	97⅛	97⅛
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77.	92	92
Penn R R con 4½s '50	98½	98½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65.....	95¼	95¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36.....	107⅝	107⅝
Penn RR col 5s '30	100½	100⅜
Penn RR 4½s '63.....	95⅝	95
Phillips Pet 5½s '39.....	87	86¾
Phil Co 5s '67	96½	96¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	97	97
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73....	82½	82½
Phil & Read C&I 6s	110	110
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31.....	105½	105½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47.....	97⅛	97⅛
Postal Tel Cab 5s.....	90½	90½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37....	74	74
Read gen 4s '97.....	90¼	90¼
Read rfg 4½s '97.....	95⅝	95½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37...	93⅝	93⅝
Remington Rand 5½s '47....	96⅞	96⅝
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53.....	102½	102½
Richfield Oil 6s	99	98½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106½	106½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34.....	94½	94½
St L & S F 4s A '50.....	84¼	83¾
St L & S F 4½s '78.....	85	84¾
St L & S F 5s B '50.....	98¼	98¼
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	80	80
Seabd A L con 6s '45.....	76	75½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	54¾	54¾
Seabd & Roan 5s '26.....	98	98
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48..	97½	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91⅜	91⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	92¾	92¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41....	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38..	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37....	101⅛	101⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38.....	94¼	94¼
Swelly Oil 5½s '39	90	90
So Pacific rfg 4s '55.....	87⅝	87⅝
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77 ..	93¼	93¼
So Pac Oregon 4½s ww	96⅞	96⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	85⅛	85¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	111⅝	111½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 ..	101¼	101¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100½	100½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51.....	93¾	93¾
Tenn Copper 6s '25.....	100¾	99⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104	103¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100⅜	100⅜
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	99	98⅞
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64..	102¾	102¾
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C rct..	95¼	95¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101⅝	101⅝
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	99¾	99½
nion El L & P 5½s '54	100½	100½
nion Oil Cal 6s '42	105	105
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 ..	86	86
Union Pacific 4s '68.....	83½	83½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89¾	89¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97½	97½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008...	105¼	105¼
US Rubber 5s' 47.....	86¾	86¾
US Rubber 7½s '30.....	99⅝	99½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102	102
S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅝	109⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34.....	101	101
Va Rl 5s '62	99¾	99
Wabash 5s B '76.....	95	95
Walworth 6½s '35 ww.....	100	100
Warner Quinland 6s	95	95
West Pa Pow 5½s F '51	104	104
West Pa Pow 5s G '54.....	102	102
West Shore 4s 2361	81	81
Western Electric 5s '44	101	101
Western Maryland 4s '52..	74⅛	74⅛
Western Maryland 5½s '77.	91	91
Western Un 5s '51.....	100¼	100¼
Western Un 6½s '36.....	108½	1086
Wheel Steel 4½.....	85¼	85¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48.....	99	98¾
Youngstown Sh 5s '48.....	99⅝	99⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s '35.....	40	40
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35....	38½	38½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41.....	99	95
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 4	Oct 3
3½s '47...	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	..
4th 4¼s38.	98.12	98.13	98.10	98.12	98.13
US 4¼s52.	106.13	106.13	106.13	106.13	106.12

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55.....	94	84
Adriatic El 7s	93¾	93¾
Antwerps 5s	90⅞	90⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61 ..	98¼	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¼	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 ..	98⅝	98
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60..	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60..	98⅝	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61..	98⅛	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s 58 B....	98¼	98
Australia 5s '55	92½	92¼
Australia 5s '57	92⅜	92⅜
Aus Hydro 6½s	81	81
Belgium (King) 6s '55.....	100	99⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49...104½		104⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55.....	107⅞	107⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅞	105⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅝	108½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58.....	81½	81¼
Boliva (Rep) 8s '47	100	100
Brazil 6½s '26	87½	87¼
Brazil 6½ '27	87½	87
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105	105
Bremen 7s '35	100	100
Brisbane 5s '58	89	89
Buenos Aires 6s '61	89⅜	89⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	88	88
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	99⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	101⅛	101
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57....	92	88
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	88½	88½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61.....	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62.....	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) '61	85⅛	88⅜
Chile Rep Jan '61	91½	91½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61.....	79	79
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53.....	84½	84½
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s ..	70⅛	70
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52.....	109	108¾
Denmark 4½s	86	86
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32.....	97	97
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Dutch E I 6s '47.....	102¼	102¼
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Est R Cy 7s '64.....	102⅜	102⅜
Finland 5½s '58.....	83¾	83¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56.....	92⅝	92⅝
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99	98
French (Rep) 7½s '41.....	112⅝	112½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	103	103
French Nat SS 7s '49.....	101½	101½
French (Rep) 7s '49.....	108⅜	108⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41.....	112⅜	112⅝
Germ 7s '49	85¾	105⅜
Germ

BANK MEN FIND NATION'S CREDIT ON SOUND BASIS

Think New Problems, Under Changed Conditions, Need Close Study

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Describing the Nation's credit situation as sound but presenting many new problems and calling upon the Federal Reserve Board to conduct a technical investigation into the growth of brokers loans, the American Bankers Association completed the work of its fifty-fifth annual convention here.

The conventon, by unanimous resolution, took a firm stand against any change in the present method of taxing national banks, saying changes proposed by Congress would weaken such banks.

National banks as agencies of the Federal Government may be taxed by states the same as other property, and some states have sought a chance whereby a special class tax on national banks would be established. The resolution set forth that such a levy would tax national banks out of existence.

The Federal Reserve Board was urged in another resolution to cooperate with the authorities of the New York Stock Exchange to promote such changes as may relieve the national credit situation. While it was stated that credit in the United States is fundamentally sound, it was pointed out that hand-to-mouth buying, reduced inventories, increased production, higher earnings, smaller capital requirements and installment buying had tended to bring about a fundamental change.

John G. Lonsdale of St. Louis, in his address accepting the presidency of the association, pledged aid to the Federal Farm Board in its effort to solve the agricultural problem.

Discussing international finance briefly, Mr. Lonsdale said:

"Appointment of two American bankers to help institute the International Bank brings the American Bankers Association face to face with the necessity for an active committee on international finance. This is America's manifest duty. We must create a cabinet to work out world banking and problems pertinent thereto, possibly the greatest work ever done by the American Bankers Association."

John W. Barkon, newly elected president of the National Bank Commission, announced the appointment of a special committee on national bank reasearch with George H. Hamilton, Wichita, Kan., chairman; and including Edmund S. Wolfe, Bridgeport, Conn.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

AN EPIC of the North has been achieved with the consignment of a shipment of wheat from "Ye Gentlemen Adventurers Trading Into Hudson Bay"—more familiarly known as the Hudson's Bay Company—to English millers. Consisting of one ton of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, in two-pound sacks, the first commercial freight moved over the Hudson Bay Railway from The Pas, Manitoba, to Fort Churchill, whence it will be carried by water to Liverpool.

The route is that which Hendrik Hudson followed in his search for the mythical "Northwest Passage" to the Orient, and it cuts 1000 miles from the heretofore-used rail and water route for wheat moved from the prairie provinces of Canada to the head of the Great Lakes, thence by water either to Buffalo or Montreal for transshipment to an American port by rail, or direct by water to Europe, respectively.

Although the Hudson Bay Railway is now an accomplished fact, no public service for passengers will be attempted this year. Next year it will be open for regular freight and passenger service for its entire 510-mile distance from The Pas to Hudson Bay.

The Pas, incidentally, is 467 miles from Winnipeg by rail, although by a somewhat devious route, so that Fort Churchill does not lie as many miles north of Winnipeg as these mileages would imply, for one goes northwestward to reach the Hudson Bay Railway, and then proceeds northeastward to the terminal at Fort Churchill, thus making the mileage covered perhaps twice the actual air-distance from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay.

Next year a 2,000,000-bushel grain elevator will be built at the port and this, with a deep-water dock, will be ready for use in 1931.

New York-Boston Limited

With the fastest time and the most luxurious equipment ever operated between Boston and New York, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is planning to establish a new train, with departures at 4 p. m. from each terminal, early in the winter. The cars are now being built by the Pullman Company.

No positive schedule has yet been set up for the train. J. A. Droege, general manager of the road recently said that a 4½-hour time would be too fast for comfort. Eliminating New London as a stop will serve to expedite the train, however, and 4¾ hours is regarded as the approximate run that the schedule will call for.

The fastest train on the road now is the Senator, east and west bound, which makes a time of 5 hours, 15 minutes between Boston and Pennsylvania Terminal, New York, the devious route over Hell Gate Bridge to that station making the running time on the main line actually faster than the five-hour limiteds to and from Grand Central Terminal.

Eliminating New London

New London will be eliminated as a stop by the Merchants Limited. Relatively little traffic is picked up there, especially in winter, and the stop causes a delay to fast trains. With the eastbound Merchants now stopping there, the Senator, which is only 10 minutes behind, is slowed up.

With larger tenders which the New Haven is building, these trains will not have to stop for water at any points en route, a feature which will be particularly important in the case of the Owl trains. While these do not have any stops shown in the public time-table, they have, until recently stopped at Providence for water, but in order to avoid the stop in a noisy station at night, the railroad now is stopping these trains for water at Kingston, where it is quiet, thus avoiding annoyance to sleeping passengers.

New York is to have a regular 6 p. m. train to Boston with the Gilt Edge Express now leaving at that time and due in Boston at 11:25 p. m.

Names of Trains

The New Haven's magazine, Along the Line, has invited readers of the publication to suggest names for the new fast trains. This column submits Wall Street Special for the westbound and State Street Special for the eastbound. The editor of the magazine, at South Station, Boston, will welcome any other proposed names for these two trains.

If the names eventually employed become as famous as those applied to the other Boston-New York limiteds—the Merchants, Knickerbocker and the Owl, at night—the nomenclatures will be wholly successful.

Faster Transcontinental Times

With the inauguration of 20-hour trains at 4 p. m. from New York to Chicago—the Pennsylvania's Golden Arrow and the New York Central's Commodore Vanderbilt—the time spent in crossing the United States by rail is further reduced. Both these trains reach Chicago at 11 a. m., making connections with the Overland Limited at 11:50 a. m. for San Francisco. With this train's 58-hour schedule the transcontinental time is now only 78 hours, with a 50-minute layover in Chicago. This compares with the rail-air-rail schedule of 51 hours.

To the north Pacific coast one may now leave New York as late as 11:20 p. m. and reach Seattle-Portland the fourth morning out (that is, from Sunday evening to Thursday morning) via the Northern Pacific. Great Northern or Milwaukee west of Chicago.

Passenger Officers Elect

H. H. Melanson, general passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Nationals, was elected president of the American Association of Passenger Officers at the recent convention in Winnipeg. C. H. Mathews Jr., general traffic manager of the Pennsylvania, was elected vice-president and A. D. Bell, passenger traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific, became chairman of the executive committee.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Sunshine Special of the Missouri Pacific will leave St. Louis at 6:30 p. m. hereafter, with a corresponding 15-minute earlier arrival at all Texas points. One may now go to California via this route in conjunction with the Southern Pacific at El Paso, the time being 2½ days from St. Louis to Los Angeles. Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are carried in all Missouri Pacific trains.

New Zealanders are the world's greatest travelers, the Canadian Nationals agent in that country states. He estimates that 15 per cent of the population travel overseas annually.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edward G. Power Biggs, London, Eng.
Mrs. Juliet W. Busick, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Jeannette C. Ash, Postoria, O.
E. S. Owen, Tiffin, O.
Mrs. Martha E. Hecker, Wooster, O.
Everett P. Ashley, New York City
Charles A. Spaulding, Norwalk, Conn.
Miss Ida E. Clo, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. J. Gertrude French, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred F. Woolley, Sarasota, Fla.
Frank A. Clarke, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. Frank A. Clarke, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. Laura Hunter Howell, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Nina Waller Munro, New York City.
Miss Jeannette McClellan, New York City
A. F. Dodd, Denver, Colo.
Miss Emilie Haug, Stuttgart, Germany
Mrs. Clara C. Dodd, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Grace Miller Brigg, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Rose Foeltzer, Benton Harbor, Mich.
Mrs. Martha H. Trimble, Shreveport, La.
T. E. Reed, Marion, O.
Mrs. T. E. Reed, Marion, O.
C. G. Breitholtz, Quebec, Can.
Hazell Cox, New York City
Mrs. Lillian M. Van Natta, New York City
Mrs. Ada V. Young, Cross River, N. Y.
Mrs. Jessie G. Fritts, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Corinne M. Safford, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Charles F. Binkley, Los Angeles, Calif.
Helen L. Bridges, New York City
W. C. Tracy, So. Portland, Me.
Mrs. W. G. Tracy, So. Portland, Me.
Edith Robinson, London, Eng.
William H. Sweet, Springfield, Mass.
Angus Ross, Westfield, Mass.
Alexander Beattie, Glasgow, Scotland
Mrs. Nellie M. Breckenridge, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Katherine L. Bentley, Perrysburg, O.
Mrs. Ada C. Merrill, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Madalon Denny, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Miss Marie L. Margot, New Orleans, La.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY CONTINUES HIGH

Although a few lines of industry have had a moderate decline, general business activity continues high, and this month is expected to witness added autumn stimulation, it is stated by Gage P. Wright, president of the Business Economics Digest, in the current issue of that publication. According to leading economic authorities, such hesitation as now appears in some quarters will not spread to other lines.

"While no broad up-swing in activity is looked for, numerous factors are considered conducive to a continued high degree of general prosperity," Mr. Wright says. "Among these favorable items are the prospect of record-breaking corporate earnings from numerous quarters; a satisfactory credit condition (even though money rates continue to be firm); a stable situation in the distribution of goods; increased income for farming areas; record carloadings and traffic for the railroads; good buying of equipment by the railroads; strong consumer purchasing power, and prospects of unprecedented holiday trade.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 17)

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
5 Curtis Wright war	7	6⅝	6⅝
*15 Darby Pet	10¼	10¼	10
5 Dayton Airplane.	13	12	12
†25 Deere & Co.....	585½	583½	583½
28 De Forest Radio.	14	13½	13½
1 De Haivind new.	8	8	8
3 Del Ed rts	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5 Dixie Gas Util ..	25½	25⅛	25⅛
1 Detroit Aircraft .	15	15	15
1 Doehler Die-Cast .	32	32	32
18 Dubilier Condensr	12⅝	12½	12½
15 Earl Radio	7	6⅝	6⅝
12 Eastrn Gas&Fuel.	48½	47	47
5 East States Pw B.	53	52	52
18 Elsler Elec	27½	27	27
285 El Bond & Share.	151½	141	143½
22 El oBnd & Sh pf.	237	221¼	221¼
21 El Pow Assoc....	78	74⅛	74⅛
15 El Pow Assoc A..	74⅛	70	73
11 El P & L opt war	45	5841	41
13 Elec Share (1A).	42	40½	40½
4 Elec Share pf (6).	115	114	114
5 Empire Pow (2)..	54	53⅝	54
11 Emp Pub Serv A.	28⅝	27	28⅜
4 Eng Pub Ser war	40½	39½	39½
14 Evans Wallo Lead	14½	14⅛	14⅛
50 Falcon Lead Min..	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Fandango Ltd....	1½	1½	1½
5 Federal Scr (2½B)	63	62¼	62¼
2 Federated eMtals.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
24 Fiat Corp.....	22½	22½	22½
12 Fiat deb rts.....	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
12 Finan Inv (8D)..	28	27⅜	27⅜
20 Fokker Aircraft..	38⅛	35½	35½
24 Ford Mot Can A.	36	33¼	35
4 Ford Mot France..	10¼	10¼	10¼
18 Ford Mot Ltd....	16⅞	16½	16½
14 Foremost Dairy...	18¼	18	18¼
11 Forem D pf (1.60)	20¼	20¼	20¼
11 Forhan Co A (1.60)	33	32⅜	32⅜
13 Foundation For..	8¼	8¼	8¼
15 Fourth Nat Inv..	51⅜	52⅝	52⅝
18 Fox Theatre A ..	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛
†50 Galena Sig pf new	81	81	81
1 arlock Pack (1.20)	30¼	30¼	30⅛
5 Gen Am Inv Co..	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
18 Gen Bak new	6	5⅞	6
1 Gen Bak pf (6)....	66	66	66
23 Gen GasEl N A....	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
11 Gen El Eng rcts(6)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
8 Gen Empire	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
2 Gen Fireproof (2)	37½	37½	37½
5 Gen Prt Ink (2½)	55¼	55	55
15 Gen Realty&Util..	28⅛	28	28
2 GenRealty&Util pf(6)	16⅛	116	116
81 Gen Theatre	59	57¼	57¼
5 Gen Water A	28	27⅜	28
1 Gilbert Co	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2 Glen Alden C (10)	131	131	131
15 Globe Underwtrs	23	23	23
11 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
6 Gold Seal Elec...	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜
21 Gold Center Min	6⅞	6⅝	6½
88 Gold Sachs (2A)..	102¼	99½	99½
10 Gorham Knitbac..	5⅛	5	5
1 Grd Rap Varnsh(1)	16	16	16
4 Graymur	61⅝	61	61
†10 Gt Atl&P new (5)	350	350	350
4 Gt Lakes P pd....	89	87¼	87¼
8 Grocery Sto Prod	15½	15½	15½
8 Ground Gripper (1)	43¼	43¼	43¼
15 GulfOCpPa (1½)	187⅛	185½	185½
4 Hall Print	31⅜	31⅛	30¼
19 Haygart Corp	67⅝	65½	66⅞
2 Hazeltine	45½	44½	44½
4 Hercules Mot	33½	33⅜	33⅜
4 Hormel Co	55⅞	55	55
5 Homaokla Oil	3⅛	3½	3½
1 Horn & Hardart..	58	58	58
6 Hudson Bay M&S	16	16	16
5 Humble Oil & R..	116⅛	115¼	115¼
3 Hygrade Food	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛
8 Hyd Elec	71⅞	69	70¼
21 Ill Pipe Line.....	300	300	300
8 Imp Oil Can new.	37	35⅞	35⅞
8 Insull Util	104	100¼	100¼
3 Insull Util 2pf....	100½	100	100
4 Ins Co No Am....	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
8 Insurance Sec	27½	26⅞	26⅞
4 Insurance Shares.	22½	21⅜	22½
25 Internat Sup rts..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8 Intercon Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Int Equity conv pf	49¼	49	49
5 Inter Perfume	10	9¼	10
9 Internat Pet	25¾	25¼	25¼
1 Inter Prod pf....	26	26	26
1 Int Saf Raz B...	24½	24½	24½
18 Inter Superpow ..	77¼	77	77
4 Int Utilities A...	15⅛	15	15
1 Int Utilities B....	5½	5½	5½
1 Int Utilities war.	5½	5½	5½
8 Interstate Eq	17⅝	17	17⅜
8 Interstate E cfs.	65⅞	65⅜	65⅜
4 Irving Air Ch	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
2 Isotta Fras Co	10¼	10¼	10¼
19 Ital Superpower ..	24	21½	21½
4 Ital Sup deb rts.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4 Karstadt Rud Inc	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Klein Co	22	22	22
1 Klein Co pf.....	16	16	16
1 Lake Superior	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Lakey Fdy&M	18	18	18
1 Lane Bryant	84	84	84
19 Lehman Corp	113	111⅝	111⅝
1 Leonard Oil	3	3	3⅛
1 Libby McN & Lib..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 Lone Star Gas n.	64	64	64
2 Long Isl Lt.....	75½	75½	75½
3 Louisiana L&E ..	8	7¾	7⅞
8 MacMarr Stores ..	39½	39½	39½
1 Marconi Int Mar.	12	12	12
1 Margay Oil	19	19	19
8 Mason Val Mines ..	2	2	2
9 Mavis Bottling ..	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2 Mayflower Asso .	97	96½	96½
2 McCord Rad Pf....	27½	27½	27½
8 Memphis N G	23⅜	22½	22½
4 Merrit Ch&Scott..	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
4 Metal & Min.....	18½	17⅝	18
4 Metro Ch Stores..	75¼	75	75
48 Mid West Util n.	44⅞	42	42½
†50 Mid West Ut pf..	118½	118½	118½
1 Midland Steel....	101	101	101
8 Midwest rts	60	55	55
1 Mining Co Can....	¾	¾	¾
8 Mo Kas Pine Line	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
2 Mohawk Mining..	58	58	58
8 Municipal Service.	18¾	18¾	18¾
9 Nat Amer Co.....	17¼	17	17
8 Nat Aviation	36⅝	36	36
28 Nat Invest n.....	49	47⅞	47⅞
†50 Nat Bak pf.....	70	70	70
1 Nat Elec Pow A..	40½	40½	40⅞
8 Nat Fam Stores..	24⅞	23⅝	24⅞
1 Nat Pub Serv A.	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 Nat Rub Mch	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Nat Screen	25	25	25
2 Nat Sugar Ref NJ	37¼	37¼	37¼
3 Nat Trans	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞
1 Nehi Corp	23½	23½	23½
1 New Haven Cl	20	20	20
7 Newmount Min ..2	12⅜	209	209
2 Newport Co	47	46¾	46¾
1 N Y Investors	39	38	38
6 N Y Inv war	14⅛	13¼	13¼
2 N Y Mdse	35	33½	33½
2 N Y Petrol	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜
†75 N Y Tel 6½% pf.	113	113	113
92 Niagara Hud P ..	22	21¼	21⅝
33 Niag H P A war.	7	6⅞	6⅞
2 Niag H P B war.	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
3 Niag Shares	54	53¼	54
8 Noma Elec	21½	21	21¼
6 Noranda Mines ..	50	49	49⅜
10 North Am Aviat ..	10¼	10	10
2 No Am Util Sec...	14⅜	14¼	14¼
2 No Cen Tx (.60).	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
3 No St Pow A (8)263		255¼	255¼
1 Northwest Eng (2)	28	28	28
8 Ohio Cop	1¼	1⅛	1¼
6 Ohio Cop	78⅞	78	78⅞
1 Oil Stocks A (½A)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 Outboard A (1.80)	1	16⅜	16⅜
2 Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2 Pac eWst Oil	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2 Pandem Oil	¾	¾	¾
2 Pant Oil Venez..	4	4	4
3 Paramt C (2.40)..	17	16	16
2 Parmelee Tr (1½)	19	19	19
3 Penney Co	104⅛	103	103
†10 Penney A pf (6)..	92½	92¼	92½
1 Penn Mex F (2)..	27	27	27
65 Pennroad Corp	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞
2 Peo L Pw A (2.40)	48	48	48
12 Petrol Co Amer...	24⅝	24½	24½
5 Perryman El	19	18	18⅜
5 Philip Morris		½	½
3 Pick B C pf (1¾)	10	10	10
5 Pilot Rad (1.20)...	20¼	19	19
9 Pitney Bows new.	20⅞	20¼	20¼
6 Portland El Pow.	79	79	79
2 Powdrell & Alex.	104¼	104	104
25 Prince & Whit pf.	40	39	39
21 Prince & Whitely.	10⅝	10	10⅝
7 Prudentl Invest ..	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 Pyrene	8½	8½	8½
4 Radio Products ..	33¾	33⅛	33⅛
3 Rainbow L Pr A.	35½	35	35
7 Rainbw L Pr B..	17⅜	17	17⅜
2 Reiter Foster ...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Reliable Stores ..	25½	25½	25½
5 Reliance Manage..	51	0	50
2 Reynolds Bros	14½	14½	14½
2 Rep Brass war..	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝
2 Reynolds Metal B.	68⅜	68¼	68¼
1 Rockld L&P tr ctf	30½	30½	30½
2 Rike & Kumler Co	41	41	41
4 Roosevelt Field .	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
1 Root Ref pf	23½	23½	23½
6 Russeks Fifth Ave	58	58	58
12 St Regis Pap new	34⅛	32⅛	32⅛
17 St Regis Pap rts..	2½	2	2
6 Salt-Creek Cons..	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Segal Lock.....	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
5 Selected Indust ..	22	21½	21½
5 Selec Ind 2nd pd.	98	98	98
3 Sentry Saf Cont.	11	10⅝	10⅝
12 Sharpe & Dohme.	28	28	28
11 Shattuck Denn...	15⅞	15⅝	15⅜
18 Shenandoah	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞
19 Shenandoah pf...	46¼	46⅛	46⅛
1 Sierra Pac Elec..	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1 Silica G Corp vtc	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 Silver Bros	62	62	62
9 Sisto Financial...	53	53	53
50 *Smith A O.....	340	335½	335½
1 Snia Viscosa....	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
10 Sonora Products.	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 So Cal E C pf....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3 Southern Corp	16⅛	16	16
1 Southwest Dairies.	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛
1 Southwest Stores..	2	2	2
1 Span & Gen Corp..	9¼	9¼	9⅛
26 Stand Oil Ind	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜
1 Stand Oil eKn....	25	25	25
6 Stand Oil Ky.....	41⅜	41¼	41¼
10 Stand Pw&Lt	144½	140	140
12 Starrett Corp	40	40	40
3 Starrett Corp pf..	51	51	51
195 Stetson Co	28	28	28
1 Stinnes Hugo	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 Stroock & Co	33¾	32¾	32¾
3 Sun Invest.....	29½	29	29
2 Sun Inv pf (3)....	49½	49½	49½
1 Sunray Oil.....	8½	8½	8½
*1 Superheat (11B)..	230	230	230
1 Syra Wsh M B (1)	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Taggart Corp....	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 Tampa El (2A)...	90⅛	90	90
2 Teck Hugh G (.30)	5¼	5¼	5¼
16 Thermoid Co.....	30⅝	29⅜	30⅝
1 Third Nat Invest.	63½	63½	63½
4 Thom P A (1.70B)	44	44	44
3 Tishman Realty...	60¼	60¼	60¼
*5 Transamer Corp n	64⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1 Transcont Air Tr	18	18	18
7 TransLux Day P	9⅞	9¾	9¾
4 Tri Cont All ctfs.	90⅝	90	90
3 Tri Cont Corp....	38⅞	38	38
3 Tri Cont C pf (6)..	105	105	105
2 Tri Util.....	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
†40 Tub A S B ctf (10).	334½	315	315½
1 Tung-Sol L (2)....	38	38	38
3 Tung-Sol L pf (3)	30½	30	30
1 Ulen & Co.....	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 United Carbon pf .	107½	107½	107½
3 Un Car Fastener ..	21	21	21
1 Un Drug pf	37	37	37
115 United Corp war.	37⅜	35	35
3 United Reprod B	7	7	7
2 United Elec Svc ..	17Q	17⅜	17⅜
11 Unit Elec Svc rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
116 United Gas	39	37⅝	37⅝
8 Unit Gas Imp	250½	219⅜	249⅜
495 United G Imp rts	3¼	3	3
155 Un Lt & Pow A ..	49	43⅞	44
8 Un Lt & P con pf	114⅞	112⅝	112⅝
4 Un Lt&P B nw ..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Unit Milk Prod	9	9	9
1 US&IntS 2pf	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1 US Dairy Pr O ..	60	60	60
5 US Shares Fin	17	17	17
1 US Foil B	57	57	57
2 US Lines pf	17½	17½	17½
3 US Radiator	47	44⅝	44⅝
6 United Stores Ext	15⅜	15	15
4 Unity Gold Min ..	1	⅞	⅞
2 Utah Apex Mining .	4	4	4
11 Util Equities	33½	33	33
45 Util Pow & Lt....	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛
2 Util P&Lt B ctf..	64¼	64⅛	64⅛
12 Util & Indus	47½	46⅜	46⅜
7 Util & Indus pf .	48⅞	48	48
1 Vacuum Oil	120½	120½	120½
2 Van Camp Pack.	20½	20½	20½
1 Veeder Root	48½	48½	48½
1 Venezuelan Pet ...	3¼	3¼	3¼
6 Vick Finance	13¼	13	13
2 Watson Co	2	2	2
5 Wayne Pump	19	18	18
8 Wenden Con Min.	¾	⅝	⅝
1 West Auto Sup A..	63	63	63
1 Williams R C....	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
5 Wil-L Cafeterias .	13	12	13
2 Winter Benj.....	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Woodley Petrol...	4¼	4¼	4¼

DOMESTIC BONDS

2 Ala P 5s '56....	100½	100½	100½
2 Ala Pow 4½s '67.	90½	90½	90½
5 Alum Corp 5s '52	100¼	100	100
1 Am Ice 5s '48....	95	95	95
10 Am Com P 6s '49.	117	117	117
4 Am G & E 5s '28.	91¾	91¼	91¼
5 Am P & L 6s 2016	104½	104	104½
1 Am Roll M 5s '48.	95	95	95
1 Assoc T U 5½s .121		121	121
12 Bell Tel C 5s A'55	99	98½	98½
1 Can N R Eq 7s '35	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Cent St El 5s '48.	81¾	81	81⅝
50 Cent St El 5½s '54	96⅝	95⅝	85⅝
2 C NW R 4½s '49.	107	106⅛	106⅛
2 Cit Ser 5s '66....	82⅞	81½	81½
6 Cit Ser G 5½s '42	87	86⅞	86⅞
2 Cit Ser G P 6s '43	92½	92¼	92¼
3 Cit Ser P 5½s '57	93	92⅝	92⅝
8 Commw Ed 4½s'57	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
1 Cons Textile 8s '41	80	80	80
2 Cont Gas&El5s'58.	82½	82½	82½
5 Cudahy P 5½s'37.	94½	94½	94½
3 Cudahy Pack 5s'46	98	98	98
4 Det C Gas 6s'47 ...105		105	105
2 Det Inter Br 7s '52	84	83⅞	84
19 Det Int Br 6½s'52.	76	75	75
1 Dixie GGas6½s37A	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
8 Empire O&R5½s'42	87	86⅞	86⅞
17 Fed Water 5½s'54.	98¾	98½	98½
2 Fisk Rub 5½s'31..	70	70	70
2 Fla Pow&Lt 5s'54.	83	83	83
8 Gatin Pw 5s'56....	92½	92½	92½
8 Gatin Pw 6s'41	98	97¾	97¾
1 Gen Lndry 6½s'37	80	80	80
2 Gen Ind Alco6½s44	99½	99½	99½
43 Gen Ry Sig 6s'54.	148½	145	145
6 Ga Pow 5s '67....	95	95	95
2 Gdyr T&R 5½s'31	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Grd Grip 6s '44...101		101	101
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	99	99	99
5 Gulf St U 5s '56..	93	92¾	93
12 Hood R 5½s '36..	86	85	85
2 Hood R 6½s '43..	77	77	77
2 Hous GG 6s '43...	73¾	73½	73½
7 Hygrade F 6s '49.	99½	99¼	99½
6 Indep Oil 6s '39..105		105	105
2 Int Sec Cp 5s '47.	81½	81¼	81½
1 Kelvinator 6s '36.	71	71	71
1 Lehi PS 6s A 2026	102	102	102
1 Libby McN&L 5s '42	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Lone Star G 5s '42	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 La P&L 5s '57....	90	90	90
2 Manit Pw 5½s '51	96½	96½	96½
3 Mass G 5½s '46...101		101¼	101¼
5 Mem NG 6s '43...100		100⅜	100⅜
3 Narragan 6s '57 ..	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Nat Dis L 2026 .102		102	102
4 N Eng G&El 5s '48.	86¾	86	86
10 NE Gas&El 5s '

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

BANGOR (Continued)

Dresses for Every Type
Dresses for Every Occasion
Coats, Hats, Gloves
Costume Jewelry, Accessories
Exclusive Representative for the famous KICKERNICK PATENTED UNDERDRESS Line.
We cordially invite you to visit our shop
Smith's Specialty Shop
New Coe Block
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Outfitters for Women
Coats, Gowns, Dresses and Furs
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Diamonds and Jewelry of Distinction
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SHOE STORE
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EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS
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TEENIE WEENIE TOFFIES—A PURE AND DELICIOUS CANDY

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Maurice, Hollywood, Gage, Fantini and many others.
One of a kind, latest models and best materials. A large line to select from.
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is now located in the store of SENTER-GIROUX-CANNIFF & CO., 3rd floor
and will be glad to welcome old and new customers.
All branches of hairdressing

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OIL HEATERS
For cool nights and mornings. New Perfection, with glass body; lights and heats at same time.
$9.75, delivered anywhere in New England.
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You can depend on the service you get at Carles'. Maker of Fine Human Hair Goods of Every Description.

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Massachusetts

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presents Gage hats
to complete
the smart ensemble

"Added Delight with Every Bite"
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

BOSTON (Continued)

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Piping, Wiring and Appliances
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RELIABLE MERCHANDISE
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SAFE STORAGE
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Mabel P. Howard
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285 HUNTINGTON AVE. Open Eves.

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Fresh Fruit and Vegetables at Lowest Prices
WE ARE NEVER CLOSED—FREE DELIVERY
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Between Westland Ave. and State Theatre.
We wish to announce the opening of a new Fruit and Produce Market at corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth St.

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Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving; American, Marcel, Water and Finger Waving; Shampooing, Haircutting, Manicuring.
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BOBBING AND PERMANENT WAVE
SPECIALTY SHOP
All branches of Hairdressing
216 TREMONT STREET

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Commercial and Social Stationery
Cards for All Occasions
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Meats, Provisions and Fish
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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EVERY DESCRIPTION BY EXPERTS
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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Between Fall River and New Bedford
Goods Delivered Anywhere
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BROWNS are very important this Fall. The smart women of Fitchburg, who like the distinction of being the first to wear an important new shade, will be eager to see the new line of fine hats being shown at
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Other colors in the order of their importance are black, green and tan.
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For Finest Groceries and Meats
bank on
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THE STORE UNUSUAL
VISIT OUR
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Bangor—O. C. Bean.
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Gardiner—F. I. Russell, F. H. Dunning.
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BOSTON

Hotel News Stands—Bellevue, Beacon St.; Copley-Plaza, Copley Sq.; Hemenway, Westland Ave.; Longwood Towers, Longwood Station; Puritan, Commonwealth Ave.; Ritz-Carlton, Arlington St.; Somerset, Commonwealth Ave.; Statler, Park Square; Vendome, Commonwealth Ave. and Dartmouth St.; Hotel Sheraton, 91 Bay State Rd.
Buckley's, News Stands, Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., Norway St. and Massachusetts Ave., Falmouth and Massachusetts Ave.; Saunder's News Stand, 44 State St.; Pappas Bros., 1100 Boylston St.; Helmarsh Drug Co., 1130 Boylston St.; Massachusetts Ave. Shoe Repairing Co., 140 Massachusetts Ave.; J. Kantellis, 222a Massachusetts Ave.; Kirka Bros., 169 Columbus Ave.; Vendome News Company, 261 Dartmouth St.; R. E. Ellis, 163 Dartmouth St.; Anthony Defino, 11 Norway St.; S. J. Barron, 196 Huntington Ave.; F. M. Riley, 66 Anderson St.; M. Andelman, 284 Tremont St.; Charles Frasca, 249 Washington St.; H. Rief, 283 Washington St.; H. S. Spiel, 88 Broad St.; C. Toumbras, 1728 Washington St.; Armstrong News Stand, Rowe's Wharf; Union News Stand No. 1, South Station; Union News Stand, Trinity Station; Armstrong News Stand, North Station; newsboy, entrance to South Station; Jasmine Candy Shop, 5 Kilmarnock St.; S. Astrofsky, front of Thompson's Spa, Washington St.; newsboy, 50 Congress St.; Back Bay News Co., 230 Huntington Ave.; John Kosh, Tremont Row and Hanover St.; Kimball Bldg News Stand; John Farber, 40 Court St.; Union News Stand, Back Bay Railroad Station; newsboy at entrance to North Station; Chas. Stein, Arlington and Boylston Sts.; Norway Spa, 222a Mass. Ave.; Sunkist Fruit Co., 185a Mass Ave.; Shoe Shine Parlor, 133 Mass. Ave.; Boylston Fruit Co., 905 Boylston St.; Falmouth Spa, 55 Falmouth St.; Norway Fruit Co., 9½ Norway St.; H. Garrison, 58 Astor St.; J. Tubman, 18 Havilland St.; Louis Kosonowitz, 37 St. Stephen St.; Fenway Spa, 84 Westland Ave.; Canis Bros., 58 Huntington Ave.; H. B. Franks, 148 Huntington Ave.; Trinity Store, 163 Dartmouth St.; Park Square News Store, 200 Stuart St.; M. Korian, 1237 Washington St.; Dartmouth Spa, 607 Tremont St.; Pembroke Spa, 671 Tremont St.; Back Bay Spa, 350 Columbus Ave.; Rutland Variety Store, 493 Columbus Ave.; D. Gamaris, 356a Mass. Ave.; Y. W. C. A. News Stand, 410 Stuart St.; Derry's Stationerl Store, 77 Charles St.; Commonwealth Spa, 1221 Commonwealth Ave., Allston; E. O. McIntosh's News Stand, 44 School St.
News Stands at Subway Entrances—Washington and Summer Sts.; Washington and Milk Sts.; Tremont St. opposite West St. on Boston Common; Tremont St. opposite Avery St. on Boston Common; Park St. Station; Kenmore Station; Massachusetts Ave. Station; Copley Station; Arlington Station.
News Stands in Subway and Elevated Stations — Massachusetts Ave., Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Copley Station; Boylston Station, Stand No. 1; Park St. Station, Stand No. 1; Scollay Sq. Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Sullivan Square Station, Stands Nos. 2 and 5; Everett Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; North Station, Stand No. 1; Northampton Station; Dudley Station, Stands Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7; Eglestan Sq. Station, Stand No. 2; Forest Hills Station; Essex Station; Summer St. Station, Stand No. 1; Milk St. Station; Old South Station; Winter St. Station, Stand No. 1; Boylston St. Station, Stand No. 2; Washington Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Dewey Sq. Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Andrew Sq. Station, Devonshire St. Station.

BROOKLINE

Reservoir News Co., 1646A Beacon St.; Coolidge Corner News Co., 252 Harvard St.; Allston News Co., 14 Franklin St.; Brighton News Co., Washington St.; Morey's Store, 1943 Beacon St.; W. D. Paine & Co., 256 Washington St.
Brighton—Brighton News Co., 381 Market St.
Brockton—Union News, Brockton Station.

CAMBRIDGE

Amee Bros., 19 Brattle St.; W. J. Wauters, 1862 Massachusetts Ave.; Gomatoes Bros., 1394 Massachusetts Ave.; Caragaines, 1304 Massachusetts Ave.; Fred L. Beunke, 553 Massachusetts Ave.; Mrs. E. A. White, 83 Village St.; G. Kapelos, 1386 Massachusetts Ave.; Hotel Commander, 14 Garden St.; Riverbank Court Hotel News Stand.
News Stands in Subway Stations—Central Sq. Station; Kendall Station; Harvard Sq. Station, Stands Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Concord—James S. Maguire, News Dealer.
B. & M Station: Richardson's Drug Store.
Concord Junction—The Rexall Drug Store.
Cotuit—Handy's Variety Store.
Danvers—C. F. Newbegin.
Dorchester—Archer Bros., Peabody Square; C. Davis, cor. Washington and Ashmont Sts.; Mr. Carra (fruit store), cor. Washington and Fenelon Sts.
Fall River—City News Co.; N. & K. Shop, Robeson St.; Samuel Smith, 105 No. Main St.; Moloney's News Stand 1058 No. Main St.; Fall River News Co., 182 Second St.
Fitchburg—The New York Shoe Shine Parlor, 293 Main St.; The Hotel Raymond; Brooks Pharmacy, 497 Main St.

Framingham—Bates & Holdsworth.
Haverhill—Prof. Bill's News Stand, Washington St.; Gardella's Fruit Store, Monument Sq.; John C. Nickas, 134½ Merrimack St.
Holyoke—Hotel Nonotuck; Leonard Woerner, 418 High St.; Fitzgerald Book & Art Co., 284 High St.; W. E. Martin's News Stand, 876 Hampden St.
Hyannis—Gibson's Spa.
Lawrence—Chas. H. Morgan.
Lexington—Martin's Drug Store.
Lowell—Armstrong News Co., R. R. Station; W. H. I. Hayes, Central and Prescott Sts.; McCord's Store, 236 Merrimack St.; Breen's Confectionery Store, Westford St.; corner Stevens.
Lynn—J. Peredlo, 7 City Hall Square; Walter H. Harris, 224 Lewis St.; R. Lunder, Central Square.
Malden—Orpheum Fruit Store, 452 Main St.
Marlboro—Thompson's Stationery Store, 131 Main St.
Medford Hillside—Coldrick's News Stand, Boston Ave. and Winthrop St.
Melrose Highlands—Hill & Co., Inc., Franklin St.
Merrimac—Goodwin & Co.
Methuen—T. H. Tirrell.
Mittineague—Chamberlain's Drug Store, Westfield and Boulevard Sts.
Newton—F. J. Perry, 285 Washington St.
Newton Center—B. Woodman & Son, 1241 Center St.
Newton Highlands—Willey's Drug Store.
Newtonville—Newtonville News Co., 258 Walnut St.; Tuttle's Drug Store; Walnut St.; Edmands Drug Store, Walnut St.
West Newton—Newton News Co., 1278 Washington St.
Newburyport—Fowles' News Co., 17 State St.
New Bedford—New Bedford Hotel, 725 Pleasant; Union St. R. R. Waiting Room, Purchase and Williams Sts.; New Bedford News Co., 967 Purchase St.
North Abington—N. J. Sheehan.
Pittsfield—C. H. Hamm, 119 Elm St.; Wendell News Co., West St.
Plainville—Plainville News Depot.
Quincy—Sam's News Stand, Quincy Square; Quincy News Agency.
Reading—M. F. Charles, Main St.
Rockland—A. S. Peterson's Store.
Roxbury—Lishner (fruit store), 532 Warren St.; Benj. de Young, 386 Blue Hill Ave.; Winthrop Store, 113 Warren St.; H. Levine, 496 Blue Hill Ave.
Salem—A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 24 Front St.; W. P. Radford Co., 163 Washington St.; R. S. Bauer, 216 Essex St.; Hawthorne Hotel News Stand, 18 Washington Sq.
Sharon—Howard Mackey.
Somerville—Fred R. Bolton, Teele Sq.; B. F. Sawyer, Highland Ave., cor. Central St.; H. B. Wentworth, Ball Sq.; Wilson's Drug Store, Central and Highland Aves.; R. S. Gardiner's, 231 Elm St.; A. L. Karstner's News Stand, 37 Walnut St.
Springfield—Kimball Hotel, 140 Chestnut St.; Spellman's News Stand, 3rd National Bank Bldg.; Roy M. Woodstock, 192 State St.; A. J. & F. W. Stagnaro, 504 State St.; Kokkinos Bros. & Co., 782 State St.; The Worthy Hotel, 189 Worthington St.; Union News Stand No. 2, Railroad Station; Day & Night Store, 1659 Main St.; Marshman's, 1620 Main St.; Nick's Candy Store, 823 Belmont Ave.; Chamberlain's, 281 Westfield St., Mittineague; Perault's News Stand, Lobby, 1200 Main St.
Southbridge—The E. F. Dakin Co.
Swampscott—Boynton's Store.
Taunton—Geo. A. Woods News Co., 22 Broadway.
Wabun—R. J. Coulter, Beacon St.
Wakefield—L. L. McMaster, Main St.
Waltham—C. L. Lander's, 707 Moody St.
Lander's, 707 Moody St.
Ware—Ye Gifte Shoppe.
West Auburn—Miss L. H. Warren.
Westfield—Oldrich Bazata's News Stand, 1 Main St.
Winthrop—At Totman & Ham's Stores, Winthrop Center, Winthrop Beach, Winthrop Highlands Station; also at S. M. Paterson's, Ingalls Station.
Woburn—Moore & Parker.
Worcester—F. A. Kaston, Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts.; Union Station, Washington Sq.; Bancroft Hotel News Stand, Franklin St.; E. F. Stowe, 624½ Main St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin Falls—Owen F. Cole.
Claremont—Rand's News Depot.
Concord—Pleasant Street Pharmacy, 34 Pleasant St.; Rexall Store, 2 North Main St.; Charles E. Pike, Inc., 132 North Main St.; Gibson's Book Store, 106 North Main St.; Hanson's Variety Store, Clinton and South Sts.; Capital Fruit Company; Armstrong News Stand, B. & M. R. R. Station.
Croyton—F. H. Kemp.
Dover—Armstrong's News Stand, Railroad Station
Enfield—G. B. Cochran's News Agency.
Hampton—Hampton News Store.
Keene—Sally Wellman Bookstore.
Manchester—Armstrong News Co., Union Station; The News & Book Shop, 30 Hanover St.; Albert J. Marshall's Store, 24 South Main St., West Manchester; Frank A. James Store, 661 Chestnut St.
Portsmouth—Portsmouth News Agency, 25 Congress St.
Rochester—T. W. Osgood.

RHODE ISLAND

Barrington—C. N. Annis.
Newport—The Wm. P. Clarke Co., 264 Thames St.; Hotel Viking News Stand
Pawtucket—Harry Sipperstein, Summer and North Union Sts.; Pawtucket Shoe Shine Parlor, 299 Main St.
Providence—The Union News Stand, Union Station; Rhode Island Hospital Trust Building News Stand; Geo W. Blackburn, 298 Broad St.; Providence Shoe Shine Parlor 3 Market Sq.; Gibson's News Stand, New Industrial Trust Bldg., 111 Westminster St.; Hartford Auto Supply Co., 533 Hartford Ave.

VERMONT

Bellows Falls—John T. Fletcher.
Brandon—A. H. Sander's News Stand.
Brattleboro—The Brattleboro News Co., 19 Elliot St.
Burlington—Vermont Hotel.
Lyndonville—Saunder's.
Montpelier—Playhouse Candy Store, 95 State
Newport—Bigelow Pharmacy.
St Johnsbury—The Peck Company, St.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

LYNN (Continued)

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Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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New Hampshire

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

Where: Austria and Mexico.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: For a brief period Emperor of Mexico, central figure of one of the most tragic episodes of modern history. Maximilian was younger brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Born in Vienna, he received an excellent education and filled with success several diplomatic posts. Then came the time when he was chosen candidate for the imperial throne of Mexico. It is easy to ask in wonder: Why should an Austrian Archduke occupy the throne of Mexico which had already its own government? To understand it is necessary to recall the political machinations of Emperor Napoleon III, who desired a foothold in Mexico and would go to any lengths to obtain it.

Tempestuous conditions in Mexico having resulted in injustices and dangers to foreigners, England, Spain and France joined together to interfere. Because immersed just then in its own Civil War, the United States was powerless to prevent such encroachment. Hence French troops were sent to Mexico and Maximilian was persuaded to accept the Mexican crown. Naturally, vigorous resistance was encountered from the local government, headed by President Juarez. Within the year England and Spain, suspicious of the motives of France, had withdrawn from the affair; but France only persisted the more, sent reinforcements and openly declared war upon the Juarez Government. As it happened, the American Civil War ended at about that time, so that the United States was again in a position to protest at the ambitions of France.

When Napoleon III was forced to recall his troops, he urged Maximilian to retire with them. But the Archduke's sense of honor caused him to stand by his trust; his endeavors to raise his own army, together with his harsh treatment of the Mexicans, were most ill-advised, ending, as was unavoidable, in his own seizure by the republicans and his execution. Maximilian was a man of extraordinary purity and simplicity of character, but he lacked clear vision and the ability to deal with practical matters. Otherwise he might have been something more than a pawn in the fumbling hands of Louis Napoleon.

A Word a Day

Abomination

An abomination is a detestation, something abhorred. The Latin *abominari* is literally "to deprecate anything as an evil omen," coming from *ab*, "from," and *omin* (for *omen*), "omen or portent," not, as has sometimes been supposed, from *ab* and *homine*, "away from man."

In common usage we apply it to that which is much detested. It should not be used as merely synonymous with "dislike," for it carries the implication of contemptibility, for evil or idolatrous practices, which the more mild word does not.

A-bom-i-na'-tion is accented on the fourth syllable. Sound first *a* as in *sofa*, *o* as in *odd*, *i* as in *ill*, second *a* as in *ate*, *tion* like *shun*, in which the *u* is as in *circus*.

"Grafting was considered an abomination by the party."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

London Humorist: A correspondent in a contemporary says he eats raw onions just as if they were apples. Some people don't mind leading lonely lives.

Passing Show: "People are getting tired of dancing," complains a teacher. Never mind. There are roller skating rinks to fall back on.

Birmingham News: That artist who says there is no attraction in a straight line surely didn't include dotted ones.

Detroit Free Press: If 18,000,000 pairs of cotton stockings were really manufactured in America last year, very few were shipped to this part of the world.

Judge: This milk racket we have been reading about has been going on for a long time, mostly in the early morning.

Tit-Bits: A system of identifying dogs by their noseprints has been tried in Paris. Our plan is to whistle. If the animal takes no notice we know it is ours.

Detroit News: Fourteen inns in the county of Surrey, England, are called "The Jolly Farmer." They are thought to have been named when wheat was $2.50 a bushel.

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The "minah," a small Indian bird.
2. Since the passage of the law there has been an enormous increase in all insurance.
3. One who signs his name to something, thus binding himself to the terms of what is written above, from the Latin sub, "under," and scribere, "to write."
4. Three.
5. In Virginia.

A Quotation for Today

PRAYER is not conquering God's reluctance, but taking hold of God's willingness.
—PHILLIPS BROOKS

Odds and Ends

Large Pie

A four-ton pie was an unusual feature of the annual convention of bakers in Albion, N. Y.

Leading Alaskan Airport

The airport at Fairbanks, Alaska, is the finest in that territory, and is the only illuminated airport in Alaska.

School Food

During recess time, Leeds (Eng.) school children are supplied with a small bottle of milk for one penny.

Upside Down Flying

A stunt flier of Bremen, Ger., holds the record for upside down flying. He piloted a plane for 37 minutes while the machine was in this position.

The Children's Corner

CHATTERER, the little gray squirrel, could hardly believe his eyes. In fact, he blinked them hard to make sure he was seeing properly. Then he sat down on the ground, looked this way and that way, and laughed a good, hearty, squirrel laugh.

"What a find! What a find!" he said. "My winter worries are over. Won't Mrs. Chat be delighted? Dear, dear!" And Chatterer gazed almost

"Squibble, My Good Fellow, I Have Discovered the Reason of Your Fruitless Search."

lovingly at a pile of hickory nuts bigger than himself. "No more rooting around under dead leaves," he continued. "All I have to do now is to grab a nut like this, tuck it inside my cheek like that, grab another, tuck it inside the other cheek, and then—whisk, and away!"

Off scampered Chat to his own tree, his cheeks bulging. He went up it like a streak and disappeared into a hole. When he came out, the bulge in his cheeks was gone. He hopped and skipped and sang praises, squirrel fashion, to the boy or girl who had searched the woods for those nuts and then left them neatly piled up.

On one of his trips Chat spied a neighbor—Squibble by name—who seemed to be rather unhappy.

"Come, come," said Chat, meaning to encourage him, "what troubles you?"

"Alas," sighed Squibble, "I have hunted the woods through and through and yet I cannot find enough nuts for our winter supply. I am weary with hunting, and my good wife is weary of my failure."

Now Chat was alarmed. If Squibble should find that pile of nuts, he would lose no time in stuffing his cheeks and hoarding his winter's supply. He had seen Squibble work before and no friskier squirrel lived in the woodlands. Chat sat very still on a limb of a tree and pondered over the subject. Not by a glance of his eye, or a flirt of his bushy tail must he let Squibble know of that lucky pile. He and Mrs. Chat could use that pile themselves. What a Thanksgiving feast they would have!

Chat watched Squibble poking in among the underbrush and dead leaves. His tail was droopy. His eyes had a forlorn look. His mouth sagged at the corners.

Suddenly Chat was ashamed of himself. He hunched down on the limb of the tree and scolded himself for being so selfish. When he got through, he straightened up, looked Squibble right in the eye and said,

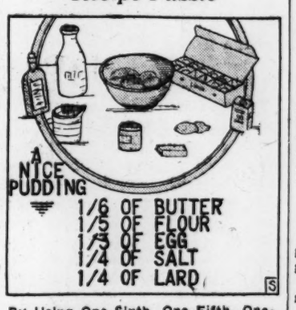
"Squibble, my good fellow, I have discovered the reason of your fruitless search. Someone has been here before us and gathered up most of the nuts. But they have left them in a huge pile. Now follow me."

You should have seen how quickly Squibble fell in line! And delighted! My, oh my!

Back and forth, back and forth went the two squirrels, cheeks bulging, tails bushed out. Finally, the last nut had been carried off. Chat sat down, flipped his tail over his shoulder and fanned himself with the tip of it.

"I can't quite understand," he said to himself, "why I should be so happy over parting with a good half of that pile of nuts." Then he grinned, as his thoughts ran on, "It's because there's more happiness in dividing what you have with others. Anyway, we're all fixed up for winter and Squibble is as happy as I am."

Recipe Puzzle



By Using One-Sixth, One-Fifth, One-Third or One-Quarter of the Letters in the Words as Indicated, Spell the Name of a Kind of Pudding.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Twenty-five Cent Puzzle:

One line from upper left-hand corner to center of lower side. Another from center of top side to lower right-hand corner. Third line from lower left side to upper right side.

Answer to "A Bit of Figuring" published Sept. 26:

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I've started a new system with the bones and things I find now—
I'm putting them in the corner of the backyard instead of burying them—
I already have six bones and part of an ol' shoe and four or five things that I don't know the names of—
And whenever I want to chew on something or gnaw an ol' bone, all I have to do is look over my collection and help myself—
I just wish I had thought of it sooner—I'd have a wonderful collection by this time—But I guess a pup has to live and learn the same as anyone else.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

At the Jamboree

Birkenhead, Eng.

IT WAS Sunday morning at the Jamboree near Birkenhead, England; 50,000 Boy Scouts were under canvas, and every Scout gaining a larger outlook and learning more of the brotherhood of man.

The weather had been unfavorable, night after night heavy rain had fallen, and the large field which lay between the entrance gate and the market of shanty shops showed no trace of grass; it was a wilderness of slimy mud.

A helper at The Christian Science Monitor "shop" was bringing into the camp a new stock of newspapers. She drove in through the entrance without realizing in full the difficulties before her,—driving was not easy under normal conditions on the rising ground with a general slope down to the right and a somewhat billowy surface, and she soon found the wheels refusing to grip the ground and progress getting steadily slower as the car slipped and slithered in the mud.

But still to her surprise the car carried on and as she was reaching the highest point of the field, she happened to look out at her right-hand side, and saw the eager, honest face of a Scout, his head low down, his feet far behind as he struggled to keep the car going. And surely he did more than he knew, for there on the slimy field came to her a new sense of comfort and companionship and of Scout ideals.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

Husband: "Dear, will you please turn off the radio?"

Wife: "But it isn't on, dear. Now, as I was saying—"—*Capper's Weekly.*

The Other Receives a Bill

"What is the difference between a client and a customer?"

"A customer pays cash on the spot."

The Correction

Bride: "So this is the machine that tells how much gas we use?"

Meter Man: "Well, I wouldn't say that, lady, but this is the machine that tells how much gas you have to pay for."—*People's.*

Hit More Often

"Did you read recently of how a golfer got 828 holes out of a single golf ball?"

"Yes. I only get 36 holes out of the same brand of ball."

"Well, considering your game, it is a much stronger testimonial!"

Father Also

Minister (calling at the Aronoff's): "Well, my little fellow, do you always do as your mamma tells you?"

Little Joe: "Yes, sir, I do. And so does Papa!"—*Pathfinder.*

How to Tell the Time

Two small girls were playing together one afternoon in the park.

"I wonder what time it is?" said one of them at last.

"Well, it can't be 4 o'clock yet," replied the other with magnificent logic, "because my mother said I was to be home at 4—and I'm not."—*Christian Herald.*

Regarding Likenesses

Mr. Gottjack: "I'd like to have you make a painting of me, but $200 is too much."

Portrait Painter: "Well, if you only want to pay $100, I will have to make the painting look more like you."—*Detroit News.*

In 1949

"How about a cabin for Paris?"

"Give you an inside on the Rocket, hopping off in three hours."

"Don't want to wait that long. Isn't there a plane leaving in 10 minutes?"

"Yes, but no cabins left. How about a wing cabin on the Lindy, leaving in 50 minutes?"

"Nope; too noisy on the wings; you hear all the freight ships you pass by. I want an inside—oh, well, gimme the Rocket. I'll have to wait, I guess, but I did wanna eat breakfast in Paris."—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What bird excels the parrot in the imitation of human speech?—*Odds and Ends*.. 20
2. Why is prohibition of particular interest to the insurance world?—*World's Opinion* 20
3. What is the root meaning of subscriber?—*Word a Day* 20
4. How many colleges are located in the small island of Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian Islands?—*Mail Bag* 20
5. Where did Dickens say that the purest English was spoken in the United States?—*Editorial* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

MacDonald Arrives—The Rainbow After the Deluge

THE American people went down New York Harbor this morning to greet a friend—a friend who, a few days before, had boarded the Berengaria at Southampton to carry to the United States the highest testimonial of esteem and friendship which the British Nation can bestow. That testimonial is the personal presence in America of its Prime Minister. That friend is Ramsay MacDonald.

With little deference to precedent, with less consideration for outworn tradition, Ramsay MacDonald's gloriously constructive visit to America is a sheer piece of daring diplomacy. Its present success is its sufficient justification. In Great Britain his departure on this great project of peace met the spontaneous approval of the British people; in the United States his arrival was greeted with a tumultuous welcome of sincere appreciation.

Mr. MacDonald's mission is more than a triumph of personal statesmanship. His presence in the United States thrusts aside the last hovering mists of doubt and distrust which have overhung Anglo-American relations since the Geneva deluge of 1927.

Mr. MacDonald's mission is more than a dramatic climax to the Anglo-American naval agreement which he and President Hoover have been negotiating for several months. His presence in the United States lifts the curtain on a new vista of faith and friendship for the English-speaking world.

Mr. MacDonald's mission is more than an Anglo-American peace party. If it broadens and deepens the common understanding between Great Britain and the United States it will be an understanding designed to serve only the cause of peace and justice, excluding no nation, constructing no alliance.

The very jealousies springing from maritime power and commercial dominance which in history have led nations to bitter war, and which but two years ago led Great Britain and the United States to the precipice of smoldering hostility, are today being dissolved by the facilities of friendly minds.

The Debenture Squadron Redivivus

APPRAISING the tactical victory of that group of Democratic and dissatisfied Republican senators who combined their voting forces to defeat the flexible tariff section of the pending revenue bill, it is discovered that the coalition embraces virtually the group which imposed the repudiated debenture clause upon the farm relief bill passed earlier in the special session of Congress.

In both instances there has been evidenced, wholly apart from the economic considerations which justify honest differences of opinion, a determination to embarrass the Administration, even if, in pursuing an obstructionist course, pending and desirable legislation might be, for the time, defeated.

The flexible provision of the tariff bill as it came from the House corresponded, in a general way, with the recommendations made by President Hoover in his message to Congress. He had said:

> The Tariff Commission should be reorganized and placed upon a basis of higher salaries in order that we may at all times command men of the broadest attainments. Seven years of experience have proved the principle of flexible tariff to be practical, and in the long view a most important principle to maintain. However, the basis upon which the Tariff Commission makes its recommendations to the President for administrative changes in the rates of duty should be made more automatic and more comprehensive, to the end that the time required for determinations by the Tariff Commission shall be greatly shortened. The formula upon which the commission must now act often requires that years be consumed in reaching conclusions where it should require only months. Its very purpose is defeated by delays. I believe a formula can be found that will insure rapid and accurate determination of needed changes in rates. With such strengthening of the Tariff Commission and of its basis for action, many secondary changes in tariff can well be left to action by the commission, which at the same time will give complete security to industry for the future.

The flexible tariff, as is well remembered, was an issue in the 1928 campaign. Democratic speakers attacked the existing provisions and the record of the Tariff Commission. There was a demand that the country return to the Wilson conception of a fact-finding commission, quasi-judicial, and freed from domination by the Executive. There was no insistence upon a return to the former method of general tariff revisions. But Mr. Hoover, in his Boston speech of Oct. 15, defended the Tariff Commission as a "most valuable aid to the Government," which should be "strengthened and made more useful." He made it plain at that time that he did not desire to see the tariff-making power vested largely or exclusively in a commission. He said:

> The American people will never consent to delegating authority over the tariff to any commission, whether nonpartisan or bipartisan. Our people have a right to express themselves at the ballot upon so vital a question as this. There is only one commission to which delegation of that authority can be made. This is the great commission of our own choosing, the Congress of the United States and the President. It is the only commission which can be held responsible to the electorate.

It may be admitted that the history of rate regulation under which the President, acting by advice of a commission, may advance or reduce rates up to 50 per cent of existing schedules, does not absolutely justify the plan in actual practice. But that it is theoretically sound can be insisted without violating any constitutional provision. The President, to whom discretionary authority is delegated, is as directly answerable to the people as is Congress itself. A brief summary showing the extent to which the Executive power has been exercised in administering the flexible tariff law is interesting. We quote from a verified compilation:

> During the six and a half years since the flexible tariff went into effect thirty-six changes in duties have been made by presidential proclamation. Twenty-four specific duties, two ad valorem duties and one mixed ad valorem and specific duty have been increased. In four cases the basis for the duty has been transferred from foreign value to the American selling price. Three of these retained the nominal rates prescribed by the Act of 1922, in the fourth —taximeters—the ad valorem rate was reduced from 45 per cent to 27.1 per cent, although the actual increase has been estimated at 120 per cent. Five reductions in duties have been proclaimed. All of the reductions and all but four of the increases were made during the Administration of President Coolidge. President Hoover's only use of the flexible power thus far has been the increase on May 14 of the duties on flaxseed, milk, cream and window glass.

It is upon this record that the Senate majority which voted to recall the delegated authority stands. The bill, as thus amended, will go to the conference of House and Senate. Its fate is, of course, problematical. If the attitude of the House toward this amendment is the same as toward the debenture provision injected into the farm bill, failure of the Senate to recede will result in a deadlock which probably will not be broken during the special session.

But assuming an agreement to the Senate amendment and the resulting adoption of the conference report, there remains, as there existed in the case of the farm bill, the prospect of a White House veto. Other provisions of the hyphenated bill are so widely at variance with the views of the President as to suggest the probability of a failure to receive Executive approval, even with the elimination of the coalition amendment.

Gustav Stresemann

GUSTAV STRESEMANN'S career must be considered an expression of the German Republic's fundamental desire for peace. He proved again the axiom that a nation obtains the rulers it deserves. There were, and there are, elements in Germany opposed to Stresemann's conciliatory policy, but on the whole the Nation has marched steadily toward co-operation with its former enemies for a more stable world order.

Since 1923, when Stresemann came into control of its foreign policy, Germany has executed the Dawes plan, taken a large part in the Locarno agreements, entered the League of Nations and signed the compulsory arbitration clause, adhered to the Kellogg pact, agreed to the Young plan and helped develop the proposal for a United States of Europe. In most of these advances Germany has moved in the front rank.

And in nothing perhaps is the Republic's essential purpose more clearly revealed than in the fact that its chief instrument in these steps—usually as Foreign Minister—has been a converted Nationalist, who had supported German policy during the war and opposed reconciliation afterward. Not that Stresemann was an unwilling instrument; he had become convinced that his country would gain more by joining in the remaking of Europe as a partner than by standing bitterly aloof, unable to influence the result.

He not only expressed the steady flow of German opinion toward peace; he led it. Often he led it when popular thought, momentarily swept by surface currents of resentment, feeling the price too great in hardship and humiliation, would have dropped backward into Nationalist intransigence or slipped aside into the whirlpool of Communist chaos.

In this he proved himself a statesman. At that tense time when Germany was about to enter the League of Nations, but was kept waiting cap in hand on the doorstep, he rose perhaps to his greatest heights. He was following a course that had caused the assassination of his predecessor Rathenau; many cried that he was betraying German honor; it would have been easy to throw up the whole thing and go home; he would have been acclaimed a hero. But he was a statesman, not an opportunist. He held on and he won. Germany entered the League.

Stresemann was also an example of the new opportunity for political service which the Republic has opened to Germans of all classes. The son of a dealer in bottled beer, forced to make his own way, never, under the old régime in which the hereditary Junker class ruled so completely, could he have been more than an adviser. He studied economics, made his first success by organizing small competing businesses into a syndicate, and in 1907 at twenty-nine became the Reichstag's youngest member. But it was the Republic which made him a world figure.

Many times in the last six years the passing of Stresemann would have put the progress of Europe's reconstruction in jeopardy. Today it need not greatly hinder it. Perhaps no other German leader has quite his grasp on world conditions; probably none has so thoroughly won the confidence of other nations. But the corner has been turned. Stresemann's work was to bring Germany back into the society of nations as an equal. That work has been so well done others can carry on.

Going, Going, Gone!

A CIRCUS may advertise itself as "the greatest show on earth," but the crown for the "greatest one-man performance" rightfully goes to the country auctioneer, who is very busy about this time of year. Country auctions always supply a plot that weaves its tale of pathos, romance, mystery and entertainment. This is one explanation why natives, as well as city visitors, respond to the printed "flier," hung in the village post office or pasted on an unused barn along the roadside, announcing that certain goods and chattels, real estate and cattle are to be sold at auction.

No actor works harder or with more exquisite skill to get his "art" over to the audience than the auctioneer. He is at once hero, villain, stage manager, prompter and, above all, comedian extraordinary. It is in this rôle that he is at his best, and for a purpose.

On a sunny September day recently a group of bargain hunters and spectators gathered for an auction in a farm, under colorful maples on a dusty, winding road halfway up a hillside in a small New Hampshire village. After the crowd had examined and tried every article that caught its fancy or aroused its curiosity, in the house from cellar to attic and in the barn from stanchion to hay mow, the auctioneer finally balanced himself on the tail of a tip cart and announced that the sale would begin.

Summer residents vied with dirt farmers for possession of plows, harrows, and other farm implements. The master of ceremonies cajoled and exhorted. "Two dollars I got . . . give me three . . . three I got; who'll make it four . . . going for the first time . . . do I hear a half? . . . going for the second time . . . sold to Lige Baker for four dollars . . . and it's worth twice that."

One of a pair of fashionably dressed "city" girls, obviously there to see the fun, jokingly bid ten cents for a hoe, rake and pitchfork. Without waiting for another bid, the auctioneer said: "Lady, they're yours."

With escape impossible, she marched up, paid her ten cents, and gathered in her "gold mine," while the crowd shouted with laughter. From then on the auctioneer had the crowd, and the day was his, for he saw his opportunity and made the most of it.

Puppets in Conclave

ONE can imagine the pattering of puppet hearts in the guignols and "Teatri dei piccoli" of Europe's by-streets as the call comes from Paris to a "convention of marionettes." Here is a new thing indeed for the little people who have always—or nearly always—been supreme in their own tiny world and with their own devoted audiences; most of whom have never in their wildest flights of fancy dreamed of jiggling off to new worlds and new audiences.

What rules will the master of ceremonies evolve for so irrepressible a conclave? How will he harmonize the staid dignity of the marionettes proper with the impish garrulity of Kasperl, Punch and the Burattini tribe? How will Punch's ironic cackle submit to the gavel; how will that restless sprite, Bil Bal Bul, sober down to parliamentary propriety; how will the Turkish bigwig, who develops three heads, decide which of his mouths shall address the "chair"?

Possibly the puppet masters who formed the Union Internationale de Marionettes took all these important matters into account and decided it was time for puppets, like the rest of the world, to jump clear of traditions. Gordon Craig, seer of puppetdom, years ago was predicting new things for the mannikins: "The theater of puppets . . . was once a power—now I think it will be a thousand times greater power. I imagine it all over the western world before long." The man in the street might not see how this should come about. But, then, it is not necessary that he should. This is the affair of the puppets, and who knows what new plans will be forthcoming from this October convention in Paris?

But, if there is to be a world audience for puppets in the making, and a world machinery for bringing the puppet to the wider public—which is a very natural ambition in the present age of wide horizons—the puppet master should not too lightly desert forever the joyful little world in which the dolls have won their way to the hearts of their followers.

Most European puppet shows are the devoted work and manufacture of the puppeteers themselves. They have grown up as a cherished national institution, with beloved traditions rooted deep in the imagination of the race. Change the audience and the location, standardize the product, commercialize the craft on modern lines, and it may well be a dropping of the good cheese for an illusory moon. Old loyalties are not to be scorned today. It is a thin line that raises the puppet from a matter of wood, wire and paint to a thing of exquisite charm. The charm must be retained, or the arch-hypocrite, Punch, will this time have good cause to chuckle, "What a pity, what a pity, what a pity!"

And Now They Are Two

THE hydrogen atom has now become twins, and another great achievement in natural science is announced. The average layman has a very scant acquaintance with the atomic family and undoubtedly would pass any member of it on the street without even a "how-dy-do." But this particular element has been looked upon as one and indivisible, and its "splitting up" is expected to result in the rewriting of all textbooks on physical chemistry.

For a long time the public has been reading about molecules, atoms and electrons and their relationship to one another. In fact, it likes to think that it has a casual knowledge of them. Ever since the natural scientists got after the "indivisible" atom and knocked it into a lot of cunning little electrons, the public has taken an interest in the family affairs of these minute particles. It likes to read about what natural scientists hitherto have viewed as "impossible," even though it may have little or no understanding of what has been accomplished.

The twins have now been named para and ortho hydrogen. Chemists are apparently greatly stirred over the feat of the young German natural scientist who demonstrated his discovery before the members of the American Chemical Society at the University of Minnesota. Though they say it has no present commercial value, they intimate that the twins may grow up to become an important factor in the new chemistry which transforms wood into food and coal into gasoline.

Editorial Notes

A report by the United States Department of Agriculture to the Comptroller-General of the United States records that the Federal Government owes thirty states more than $1,600,000 as their shares of receipts of national forests lying within their borders for the fiscal year ending June 30. This sum represents more than 25 per cent of the gross receipts for the year, and goes to show that these parks are of value not only as natural beauty spots, but also as money makers.

That pair of aye-ayes just arrived in London from Madagascar ought to have a pair of oos, a rare Hawaiian bird, to keep them company.

The Anglo-American Naval Controversy: 1812-1929

By PHILIP KERR

LONDON

THE naval controversy which seems now to be on the high road to a final settlement goes back, almost, to the origin of the United States. It first flared up during the Napoleonic wars over the question of whether the British Navy should have the right to "visit and search" American vessels and to "impress" sailors in enforcing the blockade of the continent of Europe. Great Britain believed that in fighting Napoleon it was fighting the battle of human freedom, and claimed the right under international law to interrupt all neutral trade with the areas which he controlled. The United States, on the other hand, declared that Great Britain had arbitrarily violated the rights of neutrals as established under international law, and stood for the general idea that neutral rights should have precedence over belligerent rights. The controversy ended in the War of 1812.

During the Civil War the position was reversed. The United States imposed a rigorous blockade upon the Confederacy, and justified it on the ground that she was only blockading a part of her own territory. Great Britain declared that the American Civil War was a war, and protested against the introduction of the idea of "continuous voyage." The controversy, however, never passed the point of verbal recrimination.

When the World War broke out the situation of the Napoleonic wars reappeared. Great Britain once more was convinced that she was fighting for the liberty of the world and used her navy to the utmost of her power under a liberal interpretation of international law, to interrupt all neutral trade with Germany. The United States once more took up the defense of neutral rights and protested against what she regarded as the violation by Great Britain of these rights.

There was one difference, however, from the position of a century before. Then Great Britain was a far more powerful state than the young United States. Now the United States was the richer and more powerful state of the two, though owing to her isolation from the rest of the world her navy was far inferior to that which Great Britain possessed. Though the naval controversy never led to an open breach, the interference by Great Britain with American trade caused great resentment in the United States and in 1916 President Wilson asked and obtained from Congress authority to construct a new navy of sixteen superdreadnoughts for the avowed purpose of making it impossible for any power in future wars to interfere with American trade. This fleet was begun, but not completed, because in 1917 the United States entered the war on the allied side.

Toward the end of the war, President Wilson formulated his Fourteen Points. One of these dealt with the freedom of the seas and proposed that in war, as in peace, the seas should be free except when they were closed by international action for the enforcement of international covenants. The British Government stated that public opinion in Great Britain was not then ready to discuss such a proposal and refused to have it placed upon the agenda of the peace conference. Accordingly, President Wilson, after returning from Europe, recommended the completion of the sixteen-battleship program, which had been authorized in 1916 and suspended in 1917.

By 1920 it had become clear that naval competition had set in between powers which had been allies in the late war. In order to prevent herself from being outbuilt, Great Britain in that year authorized the construction of four super-Hood battleships, and Japan laid down its eight-eight program, namely, eight superdreadnoughts to be completed by 1928. It was this competition and the necessity for dealing with the threatening situation which was arising in the Pacific and Far East which led to the summoning of the Washington conference of 1921-22.

That conference reached agreement about all outstanding questions except one, on the basis that the British and American battleship fleets were in future to be equal. No agreement could be reached as to the limitation of cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The only limitation which was placed upon cruisers was that they should not exceed 10,000 tons, nor be armed with guns of more than eight inches in caliber.

After the Washington conference every naval power began to consider its needs in terms of these new "treaty cruisers," and an atmosphere of suspicion and competition rapidly appeared. Great Britain, having the oldest cruisers, began to "replace" them rapidly by cruisers of the treaty type. The United States voted almost no money for additions to her fleet. Other powers began building in varying degrees. In 1927, President Coolidge called another naval conference at Geneva to stop the incipient competition and to apply the Washington ratios to cruisers, destroyers and submarines. France and Italy declined to attend, so that only the United States, Great Britain and Japan were represented.

After a month of somewhat heated negotiation the conference broke up without reaching an agreement. Briefly, the United States proposed a total tonnage of cruisers of 300,000 tons, with the right of each side to use the whole of that tonnage for "treaty cruisers." Great Britain proposed a reduction of tonnage in other categories, and that the number of treaty cruisers should not exceed twelve or fifteen, but an increase in total cruiser tonnage (over 500,000 tons), on the ground that it could not protect the British Empire with less than 70 cruisers, mostly of moderate size. To American public opinion the British stand looked like an attempt to escape from the agreement for naval parity which had been accepted in 1921. To British public opinion, American insistence on being allowed to put all its tonnage into the maximum-powered ship looked like an attempt to get battle supremacy in the name of parity.

It is now generally recognized that the principal cause of the failure of the Geneva conference was that there had been insufficient political preparation, with the result that neither side really understood the needs and difficulties of the other. The international atmosphere became charged with suspicion, which interested persons did much to inflame. A year later a well-intentioned but clumsy effort on the part of the British to make some advance toward agreement by eliminating certain differences between Great Britain and France still further exacerbated feeling.

In the meanwhile, however, the Briand-Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war had been proposed and had been accepted by almost all nations. This created a real basis upon which a movement for all-round disarmament could be based, namely, the total renunciation of war, for while war was lawful, disarmament was absurd. A few months later President Hoover came into power in the United States and Ramsay MacDonald came into office in Great Britain, both pledged to a policy of naval limitation and disarmament. This provided the opportunity for a fresh start.

Once the problem was approached with careful political preparation, and in the spirit of the peace pact, the difficulties began to melt away. The final details are not yet published and, indeed, are dependent on the results of the London conference which is to be called in January next and which will include Japan, France and Italy as well as the United States and Great Britain. But the outlines are clear. There is to be an unreserved acceptance of "parity" by both sides. The British are to bring down their cruiser requirements from seventy ships, totaling over 500,000 tons, to fifty ships of about 340,000 tons, and not more than fifteen treaty cruisers. The exact American figures have not yet been settled. The real difficulty has been to find a formula whereby the large eight-inch-gun ships which suit American requirements could be balanced against the smaller six-inch-gun ships which Great Britain required. On the one hand the eight-inch-gun ship can destroy six-inch-gun ships before the latter's guns come within range, while on the other hand large numbers of smaller ships operating from naval bases all over the world have far greater power to destroy commerce.

The solution is based on common sense. The United States is to have a larger number (eighteen or twenty-one) of the more powerful vessels, and a total tonnage of about 315,000 tons, but not so great as to give her obvious and unquestioned battle supremacy. Great Britain is to have a larger total tonnage, but of smaller ships armed with the smaller guns. Such an agreement, of course, is possible only because war is not only in name, but in spirit, ruled out between the two countries. As between other lands the peace pact may still express a hope rather than a settled fact. But between the nations of the English-speaking world the signature of the peace pact has been the extension to the whole English-speaking world of the Rush-Bagot Treaty, which has enabled the United States and Canada to leave unfortified 3000 miles of common frontier for more than a century. The naval agreement is the outward proof that the peace pact is a final peace between English-speaking peoples.

A naval agreement, however, is only a beginning. In itself it does not solve the problem of the "freedom of the seas" discussed in the earlier part of this article. For that problem does not arise from any direct dispute between London and Washington, but from the facts which spring into existence when war breaks out in any other part of the world, and one side becomes a belligerent while the other is a neutral. What the solution will be we need not pause to consider. The first step toward a solution is the naval agreement. The second is clearly to work out the means by which the peace pact itself can be made effective all over the world. For if war is effectively outlawed the question of "the freedom of the seas" will never arise.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

ROUBAIX and Tourcoing are two closely adjoining industrial towns near the Belgian border, and about them crowd busy communes. Were the teeming region to amalgamate and call itself by a single name, the public would suddenly be aware of one of the most important cities in France. It is in the heart of French Flanders, where French and Flemish types mix, and where thousands upon thousands of Belgians come across the frontier each day to work in the humming factories. Recently, on a quiet Sunday, there rippled forth across the maze of workmen's dwellings and smokestacks the first notes from the bells of Roubaix which have been heard since the war. For five centuries the carillon of Roubaix had pleased the townsfolk and villagers, but the bells disappeared during the war and have now been replaced. The Flanders of France and Belgium echo back the music of the bells.

French interests in Egypt are being reconsidered in the light of the new Anglo-Egyptian accord, and the question will come up in Parliament about the protection of French nationals. When King Fuad was in Europe, he passed through Paris and was received at the Château of Rambouillet by President Doumergue. King Fuad presented a richly carved pulpit to the Muhammadan mosque of Paris. Glancing through the pages of the Annuaire Général devoted to that country, we find several interesting reminders of French associations with Egypt. The obvious one, of course, is that Ferdinand de Lesseps, a French engineer, built the Suez Canal, and the French metric decimal system was adopted by Egypt in 1892. A French Faculty of Law, a branch of the University of Paris, is well attended at Cairo, and the French newspapers of that capital "are read by the élite among both the Egyptians and the Europeans."

That loveliest of Paris avenues, the Avenue Foch, is bordered its entire length on either side by wide strips of park land. They might have been lifted out of the famous Kew Gardens of London, because of the magnificence and variety of the trees. There are so many trees that possibly the choicest may have escaped notice. At the eastern end, near the Arc de Triomphe, are a pair of fine catalpas, late in leaf. Their twisting black arms, however, still bear armfuls of large, green leaves, long after the chestnuts have bowed before the approach of autumn. At the western, or Bois-de-Boulogne, end of the avenue stands one of the most immense fern trees it would be anyone's privilege to see. The shape is symmetrical, and the great branches are low to the ground. The blossoming lingers late in August. A truly immense plane tree rises on the southern side, halfway down the thoroughfare, and there are many, many others worth making friends with.

When building their 50,000 homes annually, the Government would do well to take into account the viewpoint of the women, according to a statement attributed to Mlle. Paulette Bernège, president of the Household Organization League. The state is embarked on a vast apartment block and city garden building program, and now is the time, this French woman thinks, to consider women and eliminate the possibilities of useless hours of toil daily for the housewives who are to take possession. Among her immediate recommendations are the elimination in the rooms of all unnecessary cornices and carvings, the abandonment of the parquet floor in favor of hard rubber, which can be more easily cleaned, and the substitution throughout of glass doorknobs in place of brass.

Noticing that a long iron key, hanging before a shop, had just been freshly painted red, it reminded us of the custom which still persists in Paris of placing symbols in front of certain places of business. The origin of this method of advertising must be very ancient, and the old inns through France still have, swinging above the doorways, signs of the "Golden Cock" or the "Blue Boar." The red key denoted a locksmith's shop, and red curtains swaying from poles signify a cleaning establishment. A wide-brimmed hat of steel denotes a hat shop, and a gold ball and pendant of black hair a barber's shop. Your woodman's place will have the front spotted with painted circles which resemble the ends of logs, and a sign, similarly adorned, may jut out above the portal. In the medieval days of guilds, such indications of the trades were probably de rigueur.

They do it well in Bayonne. There is a museum in this city of the Basque land which was founded through the generosity of the painter, Léon Bonnat. Here you will find, besides pictures by him, by Ingres, and others, and besides a quaint assortment of seventeenth century furniture, a finely reconstructed interior of an inn frequented by the fishermen of the coast. The tables, benches, fireplace, utensils, beams are of old making, and on the walls are sea prints and a calendar of the tides. Most remarkable of all, however, you are invited in this atmosphere to sit down of an afternoon and drink a cup of chocolate. The city claims that the chocolate made by its thriving local industry is of surpassing excellence, and it takes this agreeable way of apprising you, as its guest, of the fact.

The first miniature golf course around Paris has suddenly appeared in Val d'Or. It was laid out under the watchful eye of Audrey Boomer, internationally known professional of the Saint Cloud Club. The new course, which lies along the main Paris-Versailles road, has thirty-six holes, with intriguing bunkers of water, sand pit, and grassy mound. The greens are only two yards square, and the fairways vary from eight to twenty meters. There is a clubhouse, where refreshments are served to those who have tried to beat Boomer's course record of forty-two strokes, or to those who have come to watch the new sport. The situation is delightful, and the place is accessible, for a street car from the Porte Maillot drops you in front of the fascinating little greens.